The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

[Written for the Commercial.]

SIGEL.

Hark to the battle cry,
Hark to the deep mouthed cannons' roar
Beside the river's brink, from shore to shore
The echoes sweep the mountain crags along
Potomac's classic tide, Kanawha's stream
Take up and thunder back the echoing song,
The rebel soldier wakens from his dream,
And trembles as the mountains o'er and o'er
Shout SIGEL—SIGEL—in the field once more!

Grand old Missouri hears the sound,
And listening by the Mississippi's brim,
She, too, exultant, shouts the praise of him
Who on her southern border land
Met, and hurled back the locust band,
That ravaged her fair fields—Once more, O, brave,
Stretch forth thy warlike hand to save.
Missouri's plains now echo to thy glory,
Virginia's mountains shall repeat the story.

Hail to thee German land,
And thou, O! children, of the sunny Rhine,
Whose blood in freedom's cause has flowed like wine,
To thee, all hail! Once more upon the field,
Thy chosen chief, his battle brand will wield,
Nor, thou alone may throb with patriot pride,
We, proudly in the strife stand by thy side,
And battle hand-in-hand. A.

WINTER WILL NOT LAST FOREVER.

Winter will not last forever;
Spring will soon come forth again,
And, with flowers of every color,
Deck the hillside and the plain.
Lambs will soon in fields be sporting,
Birds re-echo from each tree,
"Winter's gone! Its days are ended!
We are happy—we are free!"
Hedge and tree will soon be budding,
Soon with leaves be covered o'er;
Winter cannot last forever;
Brighter days are yet in store!

Sorrows will not last forever,
Brighter times will come again,
Joy our every grief succeeding,
As the sunshine after rain;
As the snow and ice of winter
Melt at the approach of spring,
So will all our cares and trials,
Joy, and peace, and comfort bring.
When the heart is sad and drooping,
Think, though you be vexed sore,
Sorrows cannot last forever;
Brighter days are yet in store!

Gen. Meade and the Battle of Gettysburg.

The points made before the War Investigating Committee against General Meade, who is substantially on trial before that Congressional Commission, by the testimony of Generals Sickles and Doubleday, are, that he gave and promulgated an order to his army to retreat from Gettysburg at the close of the first day's fight, when his superior strength, his advantage of position, and the honor and interests of the country, required him to give battle; that, in the forenoon of the second day's fight—Thursday—he gave another order to retreat, but which was not promulgated in writing; that he had made no dispositions for battle that day, had no plan for fighting, and seemingly no purpose to fight, but that the battle was precipitated by Gen. Sickles, and forced on Meade in part by the enemy, but principally by Gen. Sickles; that Meade did not know on Friday night that our men had whipped Lee, or distrusted the fact that night, and was so uncertain of it on Saturday that he dared not pursue the beaten enemy, and weakly and ignorantly threw away the certainty of capturing or destroying the entire Rebel army; that for a few moments he yielded to persuasions to let the 3d Corps pursue, but countermanded the order to do so in ten minutes after it was given, saying, alluding to the Rebels, "Oh, let them go;" that Meade's subsequent representation that he was not in condition to pursue was not true; that his army was abundantly able and in condition to make immediate pursuit, and, if necessary, to fight and crush Lee's disordered columns; that the 6th Corps was fresh and substantially intact; it had lost only 100 men, the 12th Corps had lost only 700, and had about 12,000 left; the 3d Corps had 6,000 men left, and prayed to be permitted to pursue; the whole of the cavalry, 10,000, was intact and fresh. General French had at Frederick 10,000 veterans in perfect condition, and Couch's great force was also at Meade's call. That, in a word, he had over 40,000 effective and ardent troops with which to pursue and destroy Lee's flying and demoralized army, but refused to use them, and suffered the enemy to escape. It is upon the question of the issuance of the second order to retreat that Gen. Butterfield has been summoned.

In the committee room it is understood that the origin of the effort made by Gen. Meade to break up the Third Corps to the waste of its esprit, and the discontent of every man and officer in it, and dissatisfaction with the service, was the refusal of the corps to subscribe to the McClellan testimonial.

It is stated that testimony can be adduced to convict Gen. Meade of expressing the opinion that we cannot subdue the rebels. Gens. Birney and Pleasanton, examined before the War Committee to-day, told the remarkable story of the war councils called during and after the Battle of Gettysburg, and exhibited the strength and efficiency of the army the morning after the last day's fight. The testimony of both these Generals was very damaging.—*Washington Correspondent of the Tribune.*

BRITISH MILITARY COMMISSIONERS.—Earl De Grey has stated in the House of Lords in reply to a question from Lord Stratheden, that the British Government has not proposed to send official commissioners to the United States to report upon military operations, but that it has from time to time sought information, in respect especially to the manufacture of guns and ammunition, and the building of iron vessels, from the British Minister at Washington;

Earl De Grey continued:

"Lord Lyons has afforded as much information as he could obtain upon these points; but as the subject took a wider range, and the information which it was desirable to obtain became more minute and more technical, Lord Lyons stated that he did not feel that he had at his disposal the means to enable him to supply that information accurately, and he therefore recommended that some military officer should be sent to collect it, and to report professionally thereupon. In consequence of that recommendation, and with a view of obtaining information respecting the *materiel* of war, the iron plated ships and monitors, and other kinds of vessels which are being built and used in that country, Her Majesty's government have sent to the northern states of America an artillery and an engineer officer and an officer of the navy, who will not, however, act as commissioners with the United States army, and are not sent so much for the purpose of going about with that army, and of reporting on the military operations, as for the collection of facts bearing on the *materiel* of war and the practice of ship building. Of course, in the northern states of America the information to be obtained on these points is more important than it can be in the southern states, because, with the resources which the northern states have, the inventions and the new systems which they have adopted are necessarily much more numerous than in the southern states. On this account, and also for other obvious reasons, one of which is the difficulty in which these officers would be placed in finding their way into the South, we do not think it advisable to send any officers to make similar inquiries in those states."

AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION.—It is stated that a commission has been appointed by the Secretary of War to visit the camps where all rebel prisoners are confined, and administer to them the oath of allegiance under the President's recent amnesty proclamation.

A SOLDIER writes from Knoxville that the most useful article that can be sent men in the field is a bunch of woolen yarn and a darning needle to mend their socks. He begs that persons desiring to contribute to the comfort of soldiers should think of this.

MAJ. GEN. HEINTZELMAN was in Cincinnati, on Monday, stopped at the Spencer House.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

Execution of Five Men in London.

For the first time in more than forty years, five men were simultaneously executed in London, on the 22d of February. The names of the men were Blanco, Walter, Duranno, Lyons and Lopez, all of whom were sentenced to death for piracy on board the British ship Flowory Land.

According to the elaborate reports in the English papers, the ruffians of London swarmed out by thousands to witness the revolting spectacle of the execution of these men. The *Daily News* says:

"As the night wore on the brutal element in the mob showed itself more and more prominently. Yells and execrations, apparently poured forth for the most part for the mere pleasure of gratifying innate ferocity, arose on every hand, and more than one belated holder of a ticket for a window was seriously maltreated and plundered of everything that he had been foolish enough to carry in his pockets, the despoiling extending, in the case of one victim of whom we have heard, to the hat upon his head, while an attempt was made to steal the trousers of another. Of course the police were not to blame for these misadventures, for no force, however numerous or vigilant, could restrain individual excesses in such an enormous throng; and really we should have no pity for a man who, going on such an errand, was stripped by the ruffians as naked as he was born.

"The most striking feature of the assemblage was the extreme preponderance in it of the juvenile element; there were certainly more than a dozen youths to every man of mature years, and the mass of upturned faces presented to view a tessellated pavement of vicious expression of many grades which was positively sickening to look upon. The haziness of the morning made it somewhat difficult to estimate the number of persons present, but we should say that there cannot have been less than 30,000."

The London *Times*, in its account of the execution, says:

When Lopez came to be pinioned there was no levity among the lookers-on, but it was impossible to avoid the remarks made at the time, that it seemed almost as if Lopez had been hanged before, so lightly did he step forth, so rapidly did he adjust his every movement to the necessities of the hangman, and thrust his hands almost by anticipation into the straps that were to confine his dying struggles. Yet not for a second did his mere swagger, if we may use such a term, impose on those accustomed to see really brave men going to death. Durand was the first who showed signs of fear. Walter was resigned; but Durand seemed blanched by his fear to a dull clayey hue, that was worse to look upon than the pallor of death itself. Still, though his lips kept shivering, and his eyes reeled, he seemed to bear up till the hangman removed the sailor's necktie, and undid the collar of his shirt. Then the death that was so near at hand to come upon him in all its bitterness, and he crept together with his limbs, and spoke a few words, in almost piteous tones, to the Roman Catholic clergyman, who was with him. Blanco was even worse than this. Large beyond all the rest in stature and an overmatch for almost all the others in mere brute strength, the man who had taken the most conspicuous and relentless part in all the murders, who had struck down the mate, and boasted of having thrown him, while praying for mercy, into the sea, who had stabbed the captain in his sleep, and beaten the captain's brother till his very corpse was shapeless, came out from his cell as if the very agony of death was on him, so strongly did he show his fear. He seemed helpless as he was being pinioned, and sighed heavily. He, like Duranno, shuddered as his neckerchief was removed, but seemed so gratified that two little copper crucifixes, which he wore round his neck, were allowed to remain, and then speaking to the priest, asked to be permitted to carry with him two little "holy pictures" as they are called on the continent—one of the Crucifixion, the other of the Ascension. Both were, of course, at once placed in his hands, but though he asked for them, he seemed not to heed them when he had them, but kept trying to wet his lips with his tongue, and rolling his eyes up above him on every side, looking, as it seemed to those around, for the scaffold on which he was to die.

The *Morning Star* has the following:

At one minute past eight, Calcraft appeared upon the scaffold and was at once followed by the convict Blanco. By an error of judgment altogether inconceivable the hangman placed the culprit under that portion of the beam which was nearest to the prison, and followed the same rule in dealing with the remainder, the effect of which was, that each of the men had to pass by some of his companions with the cap drawn over their faces and the rope around their necks before he reached his own position upon the drop—a piece of aggravated barbarity which called forth strong expressions of feeling even from that callous mob. Blanco stood firmly till the noose had been adjusted and hooked on to the chain and the cap drawn down, and then his courage failed him. He fell into a state entire collapse, and swayed about half kneeling, and hanging with his full weight upon the halter. The exhortations of the Catholic chaplain in attendance, the Rev. Father Louis, and the intervention of Mr. Under-Sheriff Nicholson, who came upon

[illegible] tion.

Resolutions of thanks for kindness to the [illegible] ference, were passed, including Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, Philadelphia and Erie, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Baltimore and Ohio, Bedford, Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Companies. Henry Furlong was elected Vice President of Sunday School Union. The journal was read, appointments announced, and the Conference closed to meet in Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1865.

Arrest of a Swindler.

Neal Gwynne, of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, recently succeeded in swindling a number of recruits that had been obtained for his regiment. He had been acting as a recruiting officer, and, not content with the profits afforded by that business, succeeded in obtaining the [illegible] unty money of the recruits for "safe-keeping." Having secured a handsome sum in this way, he "skedaddled," tacking with him his illgotten gain. Gwynne visited Baltimore, Philadelphia in effort with his pinioned hands to lift the cap and take a last look at the world, and almost succeeded in his attempt. Just ten minutes elapsed between the appearance of Blance on the scaffold and the fall of the drop, and it was some few minutes before all the men ceased to exist.

The *Star* has some severe editorial comments upon the scenes witnessed at the execution. It says:

The gallows deter from crime! Why, they robbed all night long, up to the very foot of the gibbet! Men of a more respectable grade who had been idiotic enough to go to the spot, were seized by bands of ruffians and deliberately robbed, while those who could not share the spoil applauded the boldness with which the crime was consummated. The young brood of ruffianism which was so numerously represented received fresh lessons in crime. They saw robbery applauded, they saw the frantic attempts of men brutally assaulted mocked with uproarious laughter, they were taught that it was the right and manly thing to show contempt of that law for outraging which the doomed culprits were to die, and to care no more for the gallows than as a rallying point for villainy and an exhilarating spectacle of the same kind, but more intensified in a degree, than a roaring tragedy at the penny theatre. When Calcraft appeared he was hissed just as the villain in the play is sure to be, and when Lopez sprang on the scaffold with a defiant air (after having just kissed the crucifix and received absolution) he was cheered because he seemed to die game. The most striking feature of the assemblage was the extreme preponderance in it of the juvenile element; there were certainly more than a dozen youths to every man of mature years, and the mass of upturned faces presented to view a tessellated pavement of vicious expression of many grades which was positively sickening to look upon. The haziness of the morning made it somewhat difficult to estimate the number of persons present from a *coup d'œil*, but we should say there cannot have been less than 30,000.

THE Lincoln Republicans of Minnesota have appointed Messrs. Thomas Simpson, W. G. Butler, D. Cameron, Charles M. Dalley, Charles Taylor, John McKusick, D. G. Shillock, and Warren Bristol, as delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

A FIGHT IN DUBLIN—THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—At an immense meeting held at the Rotunda, in Dublin, on the evening of the 22d February, by "The O'Donoghue" and Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, to protest against the erection of a statue to Prince Albert in College Green, a tremendous disturbance took place, ending in a fight.

The first speaker was Mr. Gill, who said they were assembled to repudiate the insult offered by the corporation in preferring the Prince Consort to Henry Grattan. He called upon them to express their feelings like men, and to be like brothers banded for fatherland under their gifted leader The O'Donoghue. He begged them to maintain a calm and dignified demeanor, worthy of a people who were struggling for freedom.

The O'Donoghue then attempted to speak, but was interrupted by men supposed to be members of the "Fenian Brotherhood." A correspondent of the London *Times* thus describes the scene that followed:

"A regular fight then commenced on the platform, and simultaneously in several parts of the house the battle raged. With the exception of a few of us, who stood on a form at the wall, looking on, the whole mass on the platform were engaged in a terrific struggle, flourishing shillelahs, boxing, throttling, tumbling over the chairs and forms, sprawling on the boards, kicking, yelling. The Fenian men being well drilled and commanded, pressed on in such overwhelming force that they carried the platform in about ten minutes. The O'Donoghue, Mr. Sullivan, and some priests fled; the chairs and tables were broken up and converted into weapons. reporters were knocked about and quickly lost in the agitated mass. The victory was won, and the Sullivanites were utterly vanquished. The victors seized a piece of green cloth that covered the table and waved it as a flag of triumph. This put an end to the fighting throughout the room. The Fenians kept waving their flag, amid all sorts of noise and uproar, for about an hour. A priest attempted in vain to get a hearing."

THE MEDAL TO GENERAL GRANT.—Mr. John Antrobus, a distinguished artist of Chicago, is at present in this city superintending the completion of the gold medal to be presented to Major General Grant, under the joint resolution of Congress approved December 17th, 1863. Several designs were received by the committee appointed for the purpose by the President, and that of Mr. Antrobus was accepted as being the most appropriate and suggestive. The design is completed, and the engraving will probably be executed in this city. The medal will be of gold, three and a half inches in diameter.

The reverse represents the Goddess of Liberty seated upon a sphere. A flag drapes over the sphere, and the folds are lifted by an eagle in flight. The right hand of the Goddess holds a laurel wreath within a shield, upon which is inscribed, "Donelson." The left hand holds a cornucopia, from which issue the various fruits of the country. Beneath all this are two scenes, representing Vicksburg and Chattanooga, separated by a pyramid of trophies, flags, and spears supported on a cannon as the base. Encircling the picture is a wide space representing the Mississippi river, on which are floating commercial steamers and iron-clads. The outer rim contains thirteen stars.

On the obverse of the medal is a profile bust of General Grant, surrounded by a wide space, in which appear, at the bottom, two American flags crossing each other, the folds of which encircle the products of the States over which Grant has carried triumphantly the stars and stripes. The sugar cane, cotton, rice and tobacco are flourishing under the shadow of the flag. The medal, when completed, will cost about $3,000. The engraver has not yet been chosen. Mr. Antrobus has painted a life-size portrait of General Grant, which now holds a conspicuous place in the collection in the Capitol, and is said to be a very faithful picture.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT, DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.
REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.
Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.
Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.
Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.
Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.
Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.
GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.
A. HOEVELER, President. se21

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Office: No. 63 Fourth street.
Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.
Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum.
TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith, C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland, Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voeghtly.
no16:6m

GOLD, SILVER,
PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,
AND
PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND
Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, Bagaley's Building, cor. MARKET and WATER streets. se7

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 THIRD street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Crude and Refined
Petroleum, Lard, and other Oils.
de19:6m

PATTERSON'S BAZAAR
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.
W. S. JACKSON,
117 Fourth St., Near Smithfield,
fe8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROCERIES—
150 hhds. N. O. Sugar, new crop;
60 " P. R. do., prime;
45 " Cuba do;
120 bbls. N. O. Molasses, direct from N. O.;
200 " N. Y. brands Syrups;
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. Loverings Syrup;
250 half bbls. Lake Herring;
50 " " White Fish;
500 pkgs. Mackerel, (bbls. and half bbls.)
220 Bags Rio Coffee, prime;
325 boxes Tobacco, 5's and 10's, Navy and Baltimore Plug;
35 bags Patna and Rangoon Rice;
100 boxes Colgate's Soaps, ass'd and German;
170 half chests Tea, Y. H., G. P., Imperial and Black. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,
fe24 Second street.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsick Champagne. In store and for sale by
ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CRYSTALLINE CANDLES.—1,000 Boxes of those beautiful and useful Candles For sale by
oct8 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

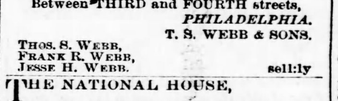
BARBER'S SOAP.—Only 25 cents per cake, or $2 50 per doz. Try it. For sale by
oct2 R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,



AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

REMOVAL.
ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
at present occupied by J. M. Hoffman & Bro., And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of PHILOSOPHICAL and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, and a large supply of OPTICAL GOODS, with a fine assortment of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
39 FIFTH street.
Remember the number, 51, 51, 51 Fifth street, after the 1st of April and do not be imposed upon by others. mar2

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales, and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. MEALS served up at all hours. feb1:1y

HENRY SHALER'S
Monongahela Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 19 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The very best of Shell and Can OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. de28:3m

PH. BABINGER,
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 20 Market street.
The very best of Shell and Can Oysters served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. Warm LUNCH every morning. ja21:tf

OPEN AGAIN.—E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.
Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 FIFTH street,
Odd Fellows Hall Building.
se7:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

C. R. LEONHAUSER & J. J. ROEMER, the latter formerly of Eli Young's Exchange, have just opened a
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
at No. 130 SMITHFIELD st., near Virgin alley, where they will keep always on hand fresh Shell, Bucket and Can OYSTERS, and will serve up all the delicacies of the season. Prices 20 to 25 per cent. lower than any house in town. Meals served up at short notice. Give us a call.
no26:tf C. R. LEONHAUSER & CO.

BOWERY SALOON,
No. 48 FIFTH street, next door to Theatre,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS.....Proprietor.
se7:6m

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

HENRY ZIMMERMANN'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 95 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner Federal and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS and LIQUORS kept constantly on hand. [no25:3m

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

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WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Perfidious Albion.

It is a matter of history that the French have for ages considered the English government and the English people the very essence of perfidy. In the contemplation of a Frenchman, there was nothing false, nothing deceitful, nothing mendacious, nothing dishonest, nothing fraudulent, nothing mean, nothing contemptible, that the English government, or an Englishman would not do, and prefer to do, rather than its opposite. He thought that an Englishman preferred villainy to his meat or his drink, or even to his beer; that he put on rascality as a garment, and covered himself with treachery as with a robe. Hence he named England, "*La Perfide Albion*"—to wit: Perfidious Albion.

Did England deserve the name, or did the French do her injustice when they baptized her with it? Perhaps the only evidence it would be necessary to produce in order to answer this question would be our Declaration of Independence. There is enough there to make out a case against England; enough to prove that Perfidious Albion is just the name that suits her, and the one which, of all those that could be framed, best depicts her character. But it would be doing her injustice to stop with that evidence. Since 1776 there has been accumulated so much more testimony of the same kind that, if it were not produced, her title to the name would be left to rest upon a foundation by no means as solid as that which she has prepared for it.

After the peace by which she acknowledged our independence, she studiously and persistently put off, for one excuse and another, the performance of those stipulations in the treaty which she was bound to perform. She had bound herself to withdraw her troops in a given time from certain forts within our lines, in the North and Northwest, which she held when the peace was concluded. But when the time came for giving up the forts, she declined to do it, setting up, from time to time, one frivolous excuse after another; and she only gave them up, at last, when she could no longer hold them without embroiling us in another war with her. As soon as that was done, she began to board our merchant vessels wherever she found them at sea, in order to seize any British sailors or contraband goods her press-gangs might find, or pretend they had found, on board of them. This course she justified, under what she called her right of search—a right which had never been acknowledged by any nation, and which had never before been claimed by any. To this she soon began to add other outrages, and to such an extent did she carry them, that Congress was at last reluctantly compelled to declare war against her. This is what is generally known as the war of 1812. That war was conducted by her on principles of the cruelest barbarism. The enormities which she practised towards the prisoners of war which she took from us, and our unarmed noncombatant citizens who fell into her hands, were scarcely exceeded by those to which she lately subjected the Sepoys in India. Her experience in that war taught her that we had become too powerful a nation for her to impose her villainies upon with impunity, and she for a while gave them up.

But she could not long be at rest. The boundary line between us and her Canadian provinces had never been traced through the wildernesses at its Eastern and Western termini, and in a short time it became evident that she intended to give us trouble about it. Angry negotiations were carried on between her and us for many a year in relation to the matter, which at last ended by our diplomatists giving up to her about all she asked.

After showing ourselves so complacent to her in this negotiation, it was hardly possible for her to pick a quarrel with us, and she remained quiet until the breaking out of the slaveholders' rebellion. On the happening of that event, she immediately manifested towards us all her ancient enmity and perfidy. We had become one of the leading nations of the earth. She saw and felt that in all the elements of greatness and power we already far surpassed her, and unless we received some check we would soon entirely overshadow her. For her to attempt to check us herself would be too dangerous an experiment; but the slaveholders' revolt, she soon perceived, if well sustained by her secretly, might enable her in a round-about way, to bring upon us that ruin which she did not dare to attempt openly. A very unfortunate blunder on our part, to wit, the declaring of our rebel ports in a state of blockade, by which, in law, we acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, afforded her an excuse for according them, as against us, the rights of belligerents. By the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia she hemmed us in on the North and Northeast, and by her West India Islands she almost hemmed us in on the East and Southeast. In the ports of these colonies she established depots from which she supplied the rebels with swift vessels for blockade runners, and with coal and shelter for their vessels. From these depots she also supplied the rebels with arms and ammunition, with food and clothing and medicines, and with everything else that would aid them in carrying on the rebellion successfully. By most of her leading newspapers, periodicals and reviews, by many, if not most, of her leading members of Parliament and cabinet counsellors, and by mass meetings in most of her great cities, the Union was denounced in the bitterest and most insulting terms. Every thing that she could do, in every one of her departments, except openly declaring war, she did against us. Probably in modern times no nation has ever endured from another so many and such continual insults and outrages as we endured from her, without meeting them by a declaration of war.

In the war of 1812, when Gen. Jackson, then commanding in the Southwest, found that Pensacola, in Florida, then a Spanish province, was being used as a place for the enemy to harbor in, and as a depot of supplies, he forthwith, and without the least hesitation, marched across the line into the Spanish territory, took possession of the town, drove the British emissaries from it, and put an end to the annoyance they had been giving us. The Spanish authorities in Florida complained of the act—they protested against it on the ground that Spain was a neutral power, and at peace with the United States. Gen. Jackson answered that Spain had no right as a neutral power to allow the British, in their war with us, to use any part of her territory as a depot of supplies, or as a base from which to carry on hostile operations of any kind against us; that when she did so she made such territory, for the time being, and for those purposes, British territory, and gave us the right to treat it as such. He said that under that right he had entered the territory, had driven the enemy from it, and he would hold it until Spain gave us satisfactory assurance that she would no more permit the British to use it for purposes of hostility against us. Gen. Jackson was right in doing what he did—right in the light of common sense, of natural justice, and of international law.

What Pensacola was to us in the war of 1812, Nassau and a number of other English colonial ports have been to us in this rebellion. The only difference is that the injury we have sustained, the outrage perpetrated against us, and the insult put upon us, in the latter case, are a thousand fold greater than in the former. If Jackson was justified in taking possession of Pensacola, our armies and navy would have been a thousand fold more justified in taking possession of Nassau and those other British Colonial ports at any time since they began to be used for purposes of hostility against us. And if we had had a Jackson for a leader, he would have taken possession of them long ago, let the consequences be what they might. He would have taught Albion that, notwithstanding the slaveholders' rebellion, she would not be permitted to practice towards us a perfidy so glaring and impudent. But perhaps we acted more wisely in *biding our time* till the rebellion was put down.

Verily, the French did England no injustice when they baptised her Perfidious Albion. She had abundantly entitled herself to the name, and she is every day strengthening her title to it. It will be for our government to determine, when it has disposed of the rebellion, whether it will any longer submit to be surrounded on two sides by so perfidious a neighbor, or whether our own well being does not require that we should drive her away entirely and forever from the American side of the Atlantic.

Sketch of Colonel Dahlgren.

Col. Ulric Dahlgren, the gallant, dashing cavalry officer, whose death we have this day to record, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and is the son of Admiral Dahlgren, the commander of the fleet operating off Charleston. He was a young but brave officer, and earned his colonel's commission by his gallantry.

The young man first came into notice during the present war as an aid-de-camp, having been appointed on May 28, 1862, to that position from the District of Columbia, with the rank of captain. He was ordered to report to General Fremont, then at the head of the Mountain Department, and was by him assigned to the staff of General Rufus Saxton, then commanding a division in that section of country. Under General Fremont Captain Dahlgren participated in the campaign near Cross Keys, Virginia; June 8, 1862. When General Fremont was relieved of his command Captain Dahlgren was attached to General Sigel's staff, and participated in the campaign of the Army of Virginia and in the operations in the valley before Washington.

Captain Dahlgren, on November, 9, 1862, made a successful dash into the city of Fredericksburg at the head of a small force of cavalry. He succeeded in taking, during this raid, a larger number of military prisoners than those which composed his command, captured a quantity of *materiel*, clothing, &c., besides killing and wounding several rebels. During this brilliant expedition he lost but one killed and four missing. General Sigel, in speaking of this affair, said:—"This movement was one of the most brilliant and daring expeditions that had been performed up to that time since the commencement of the war." He also spoke highly of the soldierly and manly qualities of his young aid.

During the Pennsylvania campaign of June and July, 1863, Captain Dahlgren behaved with distinguished gallantry, and was severely wounded during an engagement near Hagerstown, the wound causing the amputation of his leg below the knee. For his gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Colonel of volunteers, to date from that particular time. The severity of his wound prevented him for some time from entering upon active service. He was scarcely convalescent when he started upon his expedition, and it was only by his most urgent request that he was allowed to accompany Gen. Kilpatrick.

It will be remembered that after the main column reached Spottsylvania Court House, Col. Dahlgren, with five hundred picked men, took a separate route to Fredericksburg, where he destroyed the track, railroad bridge, &c., and did serious damage to the rebels by burning mills, stores, and other property. He then moved forward with the intention of co-operating with Gen. Kilpatrick, in his attack upon Richmond, and but for the treachery of a negro, who led them astray, would doubtless have succeeded. He, however, did considerable damage to the James River Canal, and to the property of rebel officials along the river route from Goochland to the rebel capital.

Finding he was too late to take his stated part in the attack upon Richmond, he made his way, with a portion of his command, across the Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers into King and Queen county, where, it is reported, he met with his death.

WHO, WON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG?—It is characteristic of the fate of the Army of the Potomac, that a question involving a change of commanders should be suddenly sprung on the very eve of a forward movement. An inquiry is now going on in Washington as to the exact share of Gen. Meade's glory in the battle of Gettysburg. Generals Sickles and Doubleday, it seems, have preferred charges against him to the effect that he ordered a retreat during the battle, which it was impossible to execute, owing to an army corps being so closely engaged with the enemy as to preclude a retrograde movement without disaster to the entire army. Gen. Meade has explained to the Committee on the Conduct of the War that the purport of his order was entirely misunderstood, and related to a movement entirely foreign to a retreat. The explanation not being satisfactory to the Committee, Gen. Butterfield, who wrote out the order, and Gens. Hancock and Wadsworth will be examined on the subject. The result of this inquiry will be looked for with much interest. It will be one of the characteristic features of the management of the war in general, and the Army of the Potomac in particular, if it should turn out that the greatest victory of the war was gained in spite of the incapacity of the commanding general. However this may be it is fortunate for the country that the Army of the Potomac had a commander who was at least capable of blundering into victory.

THE New York *Tribune* says it is generally understood that the object of General Grant's journey to Washington is to take Halleck's place; while rumor in inside political circles assigns to Halleck a practically higher rank than that he will vacate—that of Acting Assistant Adjutant General to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

A New Portrait of the President.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, of New York, is in Washington, engaged upon a historical picture representing "The first reading of the proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln to his Cabinet." By invitation, Mr. Carpenter occupies an apartment in the Presidential Mansion. The group in the picture is of life size, and Mr. Carpenter is enjoying unusual facilities for studying his subjects from the life. He has succeeded admirably in his portrait of the President, for Mr. Lincoln himself asserts that it is the best yet taken of him.

Mr. Carpenter is well known from his successful portraits of Presidents Fillmore and Pierce, and also of Messrs. Marcy, Cass, Seward, Chase and Cushing. The subject of his picture is everything that an ambitious artist could desire. Mr. Carpenter, instead of waiting for many years, prefers to seize upon a historic scene while the actors are living and upon the stage. The picture is to be engraved in England in the highest style of the art.

WHAT GEN. GRANT SAYS.—A special Columbus dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Gen. Grant on his way east, in conversation with a distinguished Ohio officer, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the situation of military affairs, and spoke in the highest terms of Sherman's expedition, which had given the enemy the heaviest blow since Vicksburg. Sherman has destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over two millions of property, and in other places immense stores, thousands of bushels of wheat were consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle, several thousand head of mules, eight thousand negroes and four hundred prisoners, with a trifling loss of men and material on our side. In addition to this, by the destruction of very important railroad lines, General Sherman has relieved McPherson's Corps from guard duty along the Mississippi Railroad to actual service.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns from seventy-seven towns give Gov. Gillmore (R.) 17,534; Harrington (C.) 13,979; scattering, 81. Gov. Gillmore is elected by 4,000 majority. All but five of the Republican Councillors are elected. Probably nine of the twelve Senators elected are Republican, and also the majority of the Representatives. There have been heavy Union gains in every town heard from, except three.

CONCORD, March 9, 12 P. M.—One hundred and fifty-five towns give Gillmore 30,177; Harrington, 24,392; scattering, 89. Gillmore's majority, 5,885.

CONCORD, March 9, 1 A. M.—The Republican majority in the House will be about 80. Ten of the twelve Senators elected are Republicans, and all of the Councillors.

KILPATRICK'S magnificent ride through Virginia, from Culpepper to Yorktown, is one of those gallant and startling incidents of the war which give it its romance. And it has higher value than the destruction of rebel property, of railroads and bridges. It shows what our cavalry can do, and what must be done, in the campaigns begun. Here are five thousand men who gallop up to the very gates of Richmond, defy its defenders, and perhaps were as near achieving its capture as was the entire Army of the Potomac when M'Clellan led it up the Peninsula. General Kilpatrick may not have succeeded in doing all he wished to do, but he certainly did not fail. The ride alone was worth the risk, as a threat to the rebels, a promise to the country, and an example and inspiration to the whole army.

THE New York *World* announces, on what is deemed to be the best authority, that our relations with France are in a very critical condition. The hope which every patriot has felt, that the United States would succeed in putting down the rebellion without intervention from abroad, either in the shape of recognition or interference, seems to those whose opportunities are best for knowing the temper and purposes of the French Emperor, and the state of our relations with him, more likely to be disappointed than ever before. Seward, we think, will be found master of the situation.

THE CURRENCY.—Mr. Fenton's speech on the gold bill took a very encouraging view of the condition of the country, and especially its financial situation. From his statistics we cull the following: "We have of bank circulation $160,000,000; of United States notes, legal tender, $447,796,212: of United States notes, old issue, $1,323,336; of fractional currency, $18,745,720; of one year five per cent. notes, $5,860,000; of certificates of indebtedness, $34,872,000; in all, $608,600,268, (exclusive of $160,000,000 bank circulation,) instead of $1,000,000,000, as stated by my colleagues."

IT is said that the order for the supercedure of Gen. Meade has been issued. Fighting Joe Hooker is, it is claimed, will be his successor. Hope it may prove true. With Grant and Hooker to lead our armies, victory will soon perch upon our banners, and peace smile upon the land.

MISS EMMA WEBB, the elder of the Webb sisters, has entered the field against Miss Anna Dickinson. Miss Webb is said to be a capital speaker, pungent and satirical, and much sport is expected from this contest of female wits.

REV. CALVIN E. STOWE, husband of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, has resigned his professorship of Biblical Literature in Andover Theological Seminary.

HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of Commercial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Monday Evening, March 7, 1864. }

The House was called to order at half past seven, by Speaker Johnson, and after the reading of the Journal of the previous session, proceeded to business.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, on leave given, read a bill in place, providing for the purchase of an Executive Mansion, more suitable than the one now occupied by the Governor. The bill makes the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, with three members of the Senate and House, a committee to purchase a new building and sell the old one, which is acknowledged, by all, to be unfit—the action of this committee to be submitted to the Legislature. After some little debate, the bill was passed to a second reading. On agreeing to suspend the rule, which prohibits the reading of bills three times on the same day, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Rex, of Montgomery, and resulted as follows—yeas 47; nays 26. Two-thirds not having voted in the majority, the bill lies over for the present, but will pass in its regular order at an early day.

Col. Glass asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to present the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, Recent information brings the gratifying intelligence that Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant of the U. S. army, may soon be expected in this city, on his way to the Federal Capital; and *Whereas*, it is eminently right and proper that public expression should be given to the grateful sentiments due from a patriotic people to her brave defenders, therefore be it

Resolved, That Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant be cordially invited to visit this House, if not incompatible with his public duties, at such time as will suit his convenience.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of five members of this House be appointed to wait on Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, on his arrival here, and present him with a copy of these proceedings.

Petitions being next in order, Mr. Bigham presented one from the citizens of Pittsburgh, praying for the opening of Butler street.

In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Graham read in place a bill to re-charter the Bank of Pittsburgh. Also a bill incorporating a company to build a railroad from Pittsburgh to Freeport. The same gentleman presented five petitions signed by citizens of Allegheny county, asking for an increase of tolls on the Perrysville plank road.

CUSEWAGO.

"MANY clergymen of our acquaintance have used 'Brown's Bronchial Troches' with favorable results. No person, who is accustomed to speak or sing in public, should be without a supply of them."—

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.

Contested Election Cases.

Mr. Knox has finished before the Committee on Elections. Mr. Blair's case was commenced to-day. The latter will ask the House for liberty to summon one witness before the committee.

Tobacco and Whisky Bill.

There is reason to believe, notwithstanding the rumors, that whisky and tobacco will be put in a separate bill, that all articles will be embraced in a general tax bill, to be reported from the Committee on Ways and Means next week. The question, however, is not yet definitely settled.

Bill Relating to the Court Claims.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, will introduce a bill abolishing the Court of Claims altogether. That introduced by him to-day is a combination of a bill depriving that court of jurisdiction of all claims by the Army or the Navy, and of a bill providing for the payment by the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of just claims for which no vouchers have been given.

Bureau of Military Affairs.

The bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, passed by the House to-day, gives the Judge Advocate General the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General, with two assistants with the rank of Colonels of Cavalry, and such clerical force as the Secretary of War may assign, not exceeding four.

Parkersburg, West Virginia.

The Senate bill constituting Parkersburg, West Virginia, a port of entry, passed the House without amendment.

Internal Revenue Laws.

A resolution was passed by the House to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to inquiry into the expediency of repealing clauses of the Internal Revenue Laws, exempting Government bonds from taxation. The preamble recites that the effect of the present system is unwarrantably to tax real estate.

Resolutions of Thanks.

The resolution of thanks to General Thomas and officers for their conduct in the battle of Chickamauga, as amended in the Military Committee by the addition of the name of Rosecrans, passed the House to-day.

Mr. McClurg's Speech.

Mr. McClurg, in a speech to-day, made a thorough setting forth of the record of his colleagues, King & Blair.

The Missouri Election Case.

As the time for the discussion of the Missouri election case approaches, the contest waxes warm.

Change of Commander Proposed.

Gen. Grant desires to place Gen. W. F. Smith in command of the Army of the Potomac. If this change be made others will follow.

Interview Between McClellan and Lee.

Statements by anonymous correspondents in the Washington *Chronicle* and sundry other papers, state that Gen. McClellan had a private interview with Gen. Lee of some hours duration after the battle of Antietam. It found little credance in circles most likely to be well informed.

Reorganization of the Quartermasters' Department.

The main feature of Mr. Wilson's bill for the reorganization of the Quartermasters' Department is to separate the business of purchasing army supplies from the business of inspecting, receiving and paying for the same, to prevent corrupt collusions between contractors and Quartermasters. The bill is lengthy, and has been drawn with great care. It is understood that it has the approval of the Secretary of War.

The amendment by the Finance Committee to the House bill, enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of any gold not necessary for the payment of interest.

Mr. Garrett Davis scolded over three hours to-day. He denounced Grimes as next to Sumner and Wilson, as the worst radicals in the Senate.

The principal feature of the joint resolutions reported by the Senate Military Committee, as substitute for the Carlisle Copperhead resolutions declaring the objects of the war, and declares that the President's emancipation proclamation is in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution and the law and practice of nations, and shall have the force and effect of law, anything in State laws and constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Scarcity of Printers.

The *Globe* came out to-day without any Congressional proceedings, the Editor stating that he cannot obtain enough printers, although paying ten per cent. higher than the regular rates of composition. He has now offered twenty per cent. higher than the rates established by the Typographical Union.

Rumors of Intervention Groundless.

The rumors of intervention by France alone, or in conjunction with England, are pronounced in official quarters to be utterly groundless.

General Grant.

Gen. Grant goes to the Army of the Potomac to-morrow. He will not be in or about Washington many days.

The New Hampshire Election.

The result of the New Hampshire election is the more gratifying because of the personal grounds of opposition to the Union candidate for Governor. There are a number of candidates for the Senatorship, of which Mr. Hale is the present incumbent.

The Recent Raid.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday says when the recent raid commenced General Lee was in Richmond, and the command of his army had not been assigned to anybody in particular, consequently nothing was done. Lee was summoned by telegraph, and when he arrived he started a column out to intercept General Custar. After marching nearly to Madison Court House, he received intelligence that the enemy were in his rear. He accordingly wheeled about and marched back, and before the mistake was discovered, General Custar returned in safety. General Stuart succeeded in throwing himself in front of General Custar, but owing to the disparity of the forces he was unable to successfully oppose his return.

The same paper, in noticing the arrival of eight hundred rebel prisoners by a flag of truce, says they are not exchanged, but returned on parole, under the old cartel; that the Confederate Government will not return an equal number of Union prisoners, but only a proportionate number to the whole number held by each side—that is, three to four; also, that Butler is not recognized as an officer capable of negotiating an exchange, and that no terms had been reached on the subject of exchanging negro soldiers.

Funding of Rebel Treasury Notes.

The funding of rebel treasury notes at Mobile, during one week, amounted to four hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars.

V.

Steamship Ashore.

SANDY HOOK, March 9.—The steamship Australasia is ashore on a point off Sandy Hook. She will come off without damage. Her news is one day later than the advices furnished by the Nova Scotia, but contains no items of importance.

Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Lieutenant Jared Leadlow, of the artillery, who remained at his guns almost alone at Chickamauga until wounded and taken prisoner, has been exchanged and arrived at Fortress Monroe.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1864.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Senate this morning passed several local bills, and finally the constitutional amendments allowing soldiers to vote.

Mr. Penney made an explanatory speech, and ended by resigning the Speakership. On the first ballot he was re-elected, Mr. Clymer voting for him; and he for Mr. Clymer. This ends the fight.

In the House it was resolved to meet at 10 A. M. instead of 11 A. M., as at present.

The balance of the morning was spent on political resolutions, introduced by the Democrats, in which they got some plain talk. No business was done.

The Cadets, from West Chester, gave a public drill this afternoon in front of the State House. I find some five Pittsburgh boys, including the captain, among the members.

B.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAIRO, March 9.

Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

Reliable information reached here last evening that General Sherman's entire expedition had crossed the Big Black river, on the afternoon and evening of the 3d inst., and was coming into Vicksburg. Gen. Sherman in person reached there two days earlier. The expedition had no fighting of any consequence, and hence no great loss. As the result of the expedition General Sherman brought in over ten thousand negroes, and a train ten miles long, consisting of wagons, mules, horses, &c., and destroyed a great amount of stores. There were enough able-bodied negroes for four regiments. He broke the railroad communication, and successfully accomplished the object of the expedition.

Personal.

General Steumer is here *en route* for Memphis.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1864.

SENATE—On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the Deficiency bill.

The Vice President was authorized to appoint a committee to confer with that of the House.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion of Mr. Powell, as amended by Messrs. Grimes and Hale, calling for the report and evidence of the Military Commission of which General McDowell was President. Rejected—11 to 25.

The Senate considered the Equalizing bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Davis.

He proceeded to address the Senate at length in favor of his amendment.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted a memorial from the officers and members of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, representing that from reliable date, and in the belief of the Association, five hundred thousand dogs infest the State of Ohio, and a partial record of the damages done to the sheep husbandry by them, amounts to 100,000 dollars for the past year. They pray for a revenue tax of one dollar upon each dog. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—The House passed a bill to regulate the dismissal of officers from the military and naval service, a bill for the protection of the overland emigrants and a bill to establish a bureau of military justice.

The House went into a Committee on Legislative appropriation bills.

Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, defended himself and associate radicals from King and Blair. Mr. McClurg, in reviewing his colleagues, King and Blair, said their attacks upon himself and other radicals were unprovoked, malicious and supported only by falsehood. He also spoke of them as renegades and turncoats.

The Committee proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported back sundry memorials and resolutions to reimburse soldiers for the clothing lost or destroyed while marching or during battle, and asked to be discharged from their consideration on the ground that the law of July, 1862, authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish clothing to the sick, wounded and other soldiers who have lost the same by the casualties of war, and therefore no further legislation is necessary. The report was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with an amendment the Senate joint resolution of thanks to Major General Thomas, and the officers and men under him, for their bravery and courage at Chickamauga, and requesting the President to communicate this resolution in suitable terms to the General. The amendment provides for thanks jointly to General Rosecrans and General Thomas, and in that form it was passed.

Southern Accounts of Kilpatrick's Raid.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:

Richmond papers have been received here, and are filled with details of the late raid of Gen. Kilpatrick, the greater portion being copied from Northern journals. Their accounts mainly agree with regard to the damage done by the raiders, the route taken and the capture of prisoners.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, in its account of General Kilpatrick's retreat down the Peninsula, says: Bradley Johnson's troops followed closely on Kilpatrick's column until the force sent from below was met, when he suddenly found Dahlgren's party in his rear. He turned upon them, but Dahlgren's men succeeded in cutting their way through with the loss of twenty-one men. The rebel troops were ordered back to Richmond, and an order of thanks for their conduct was issued by Gen. Hamilton.

The accounts of Gen. Custar's expedition are in the main similar to those already given, and state that Lee had been absent from the army for ten days, which delayed its movements, but he returned at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and ordered the infantry forward to Madison Court House. When within two miles of that place they formed in line of battle, but a report that our forces were in their rear caused them to face about and march back. Their casualties in the engagement with Custar are stated at fifteen killed and wounded, among whom is Lieut. Parker, of the 2d Virginia cavalry. They also acknowledge the destruction of property, as heretofore published. In relation to the exchange of prisoners, the *Dispatch* says: "The men sent to us are paroled prisoners under the cartel, as it was before the hitch which interrupted the regular exchange. In sending an equivalent, man for man will not be returned, but a number in ratio with the excess of prisoners, which they (the federals) claim to have in their possession. They claim to have twenty-five more of our prisoners than we have of theirs."

Gen. Grant Receives his Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President of the United States this afternoon formally presented to Major General Grant his commission as Lieutenant General. The ceremony took place in the Cabinet chamber, in the presence of the entire Cabinet, Gen. Halleck, Representative Lovejoy, Gen. Rawlins and Col. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff, the son of Gen. Grant, and Mr. M'Olay, Private Secretary of the President. Gen. Grant having entered the room, the President rose and addressed him thus:

GEN. GRANT: The nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to do in the existing great struggle, are now presented with this commission cobstituting you Lieutenant General in the army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you also a corresponding responsibility, and as the country herein trusts you, so under God it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak for the nation, goes my own hearty personal concurrence.

Gen. Grant replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I accept this commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the noble armies that have fought on so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving on me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and above all, to the favor of that Providence which leads nations and men.

The President then introduced the General to all the members of the cabinet, after which the company were seated, and about half an hour was spent in pleasant social conversation.

Official Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The *Republican* publishes the following official dispatch, which was received last night:

Fortress Monroe, March 8.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The flag of truce boat has arrived with forty-eight officers and over six hundred privates, delivered for exchange. The Richmond papers give accounts of Dahlgren's death, and of the capture of Cook. The Richmond papers of this morning say that on the 6th of March, Sherman was at Canton, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and that he had taken a large number of negroes, and leaves the country impoverished. There is no further news of importance save that the Richmond papers state the Confederates have ordered all of Kilpatrick's officers they have captured, to be put in irons.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

Arrival of Union Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—A special dispatch to the *American*, from Annapolis, states that the steamer City of New York arrived this afternoon with six hundred and sixty prisoners from Richmond, including forty-seven officers. Sargeant Swearon, of the 9th Maryland, has the colors of his regiment, which he kept concealed during three months' imprisonment.

The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of Kilpatrick's raid. The *Examiner* says that Dahlgren was killed at Walkerton, and has two bullets through his head, one through his hand, and one in his body. He was stripped naked, and lying on the road. A number of our men were captured, and the *Whig* says they should not be treated as prisoners of war, but "this day's sun should not go down before every scoundrel taken is blown from the cannon's mouth."

Order of Gen. Rosecrans.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Gen. Rosecrans has issued a special order, requiring all persons attending religious conventions, assemblies, synods, conferences, or other convocations held in his department, to take the most stringent oath of allegiance.

Southern News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The flag of truce steamer New York, arrived here this evening from City Point, with 700 Union prisoners who were exchanged for an equal number of prisoners taken up.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of March 8th, contains the following dispatch:

MERIDIAN, March 6.—Sherman was at Canton last Wednesday. Our cavalry are fighting him on all sides. There was heavy cannonading at Canton all day.

On Wednesday Sherman had taken a large number of negroes.

He has left the country perfectly impoverished wherever he has been.

Southern Items.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A blockade steamer was sunk off Cape Fear yesterday.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 7th says, eight hundred and sixty-one prisoners arrived there yesterday, under charge of Major Mulford, to be exchanged under the stipulations of the cartel. It is hoped that the regular exchanges will be resumed for the future. The body of Col. Dahlgren was brought to Richmond on Sunday.

Charleston, March 6.—Two hundred and five shells have been fired at the city since the last report. There is nothing else new.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—The passenger train leaving Indianapolis last evening was thrown off the track six miles above Columbus, Ind., about midnight, by the displacement of a switch, and the hind car was intersected by a tree standing near the track, killing four passengers and wounding several others. The wounded were brought to Columbus.

General Sherman's Movements.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The steamer Luminary, from the Lower Mississippi, brings intelligence that General Sherman and his staff left Vicksburg on the 28th ult., for below, designing to have an interview with General Banks or Admiral Porter, or both, with reference to future movements.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The British blockade runner Don, was captured on the 4th of March by the gunboat Pequot, off Wilmington, and was brought to Beaufort.

On the night of the third, a white colored blockade runner went ashore 25 miles South of Beaufort. Three of our cruisers went in search of her.

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1864.

The markets generally are buoyant on account of the rise in gold.

LIVE HOGS—Are 10@15c higher. Sales at $6 10@7 62½.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at $7 50@8.

BEEF CATTLE—Firm, with a strong upward tendency. Sales at $3 25@6 25, mostly at $5@6.

MESS PORK—Held at $21, and buyers offering $20 25@20 50; Prime Mess held at $19, buyers at $18 50; dry salted Hams 11½c, packed pickled Hams 11½@11¾c in tierces; bacon Hams 14@15c, the latter for canvassed.

INDIA MESS BEEF—$25.

LARD—Is ¼c higher. Sales at 12@12¼c.

WHISKY—Is 1@2c higher. Sales at 83@84c.

WHEAT—Is 2c higher. Sales No. 1 at $1 15@1 17; No. 2 at $1 10½@1 12.

CORN—Old 1c higher; sales at 83@84c. New Corn 1½c higher; sales at 76@80c.

OATS—Are ½c higher. Sales No. 1 at 63½@64½c.

RYE—Sells at 99c.

BARLEY—No. 2, $1 15@1 17.

[By Telegraph.]

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

There is a firmer feeling in breadstuffs, owing to the advance in the premium of gold, and there is more doing.

FLOUR—There is more demand for flour for exportation, and 4,000 bbls, chiefly extra, sold at $7; extra family at $7 12½@7 50.

RYE FLOUR—We have no changes in quotations to note.

IN CORNMEAL there is nothing doing.

WHEAT—There is more inquiry for wheat. Sales of 5,000 bush red at $1 63@1 65, and white at $1 74@1 95.

RYE sells on arrival at $1 23.

CORN is in active request; 7,000 bush yellow sold at $1 19 in store, and $1 21 afloat.

OATS are in fair request; 3,000 bush Penna. sold at 80c.

CLOVERSEED ranges from $7 85 to $8 75. There is no change in Timothy and Flaxseed.

IN PROVISIONS there is a firm feeling and not much doing.

WHISKY is firm at 93@95c for bbls; 90@91c for drudge.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1864.

COTTON—Active; 3,800 bales sold at an advance of 1c; sales at 78@79c.

FLOUR—Firm with sales of 16,000 barrels.

WHEAT—Advanced. Sales of 42,000 bushels at $1 62@1 64 for Chicago Spring, and $1 71@1 93 for red.

CORN—Heavy. Sales of 36,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 35.

PORK—Buoyant at $23 75 for mess.

BACON—Buoyant. Western Cumberland sells at 7¾c.

LARD—Buoyant at 13¾@14¼c.

WHISKY—Active, but unsettled. Sales at 88@92c—the market closing quiet.

SUGAR—Firm at 14@15c.

COFFEE—Quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Steady.

[By Telegraph.]

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 9, 1864.

COTTON—No sales. Receipts 300 bales.

FLOUR—Dull at $5 50 for single Extra.

WHEAT—Steady at $1 25 for prime and $1 27@1 28 for choice.

CORN—Slightly higher, at 94@97c.

OATS—Declined; 88@90c.

MARRIED:

McCULLOUGH—REED—On Tuesday evening, 8th inst., at Christ's M. E. church, by Rev. W. A. Snively, WILLIAM McCULLOUGH and ANNIE E., daughter of Rev. J. L. Reed. No cards.

DIED:

McCORD—Lieut. ALEXANDER McCORD, killed at the second Bull Run battle.

The funeral will take place from the house of his mother, on Centre alley, Granthem street, Allegheny city, on Thursday, at 3 p. m.

PARKER—On Tuesday morning, March 8th, THOMAS C. D. PARKER, infant son of T. A. and Kate Parker, aged 3 months and 3 weeks.

BREED—On Wednesday morning, March 9, MARY E., infant daughter of Richard E. and Mattie L. Breed, aged 17 months.

HARLAND—In Massillon, Ohio, February 29, 1864, at 3½ o'clock, p. m., Mrs. MARY, wife of John C. Harland, formerly of Allegheny City, in the 69th year of her age.

DAWSON—On Wednesday, March 9th, at the residence of her son-in law, J.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Acm'n.... 5:50 a m	Balto Exp's.....12:50 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Phila do ..... 1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 1:30 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 p m	Thro Mail..... 1:00 a m
Joh'n Acm'n... 3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n...10:05 a m
1st Wall stn.... 6:30 a m	1st Wall stn..... 6:35 a m
3d do .....11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
3d do ..... 2:50 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
4th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:15 a m	Chicago Exp... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:45 p m	Phila. do ... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ..... 7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm.... 2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express.....10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't. 7:00 p m
2d do 6:15 p m	2d do ..... 2:05 p m
Port Perry.... 7:00 a m	Port Perry.... 8:30 a m
Braddock's... 4:15 p m	Braddock's... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a m	Mail..... 7:00 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 9:35 a m
Accom'n ..... 4:00 p m	Accom'n ..... 8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Cin'ti..... 1:45 a m	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
..... 1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss..... 9:05 p. m.
Wheel'g... 6:20 a m	Do. ..... 2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l. 3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac..10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd... 1:45 a m	
do ... 1:45 p m	

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

☞**Stockholders** in the Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company will bear in mind the meeting to be held this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Iron Association Rooms, 96 Water street, up stairs.

Not the Man.—The William Small engaged in the Allegheny riot, with Trimble and Carville, is not the son of Col. John Small, late county jailor.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—Mayor Lowry yesterday held to bail for trial one Patrick Hopkins, charged with selling liquor on Sunday.

Movements of Troops.—The Subsistence Committee yesterday morning gave breakfast to a detachment of 185 men belonging to the 8th Illinois cavalry, and to 280 of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry. One hundred and sixty regulars, from Carlisle Barracks, on their way west, were also taken in charge by the committee, and an excellent breakfast furnished them.

Oil Refinery Burned.—About half past six o'clock Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in the Pacific Oil Works, near the Two Mile Run, Pitt township, which entirely consumed the buildings and a large quantity of oil. The works were owned by Love & Co., of this city. We were unable to learn the amount of the loss or amount of insurance.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—President J. N. McCullough having accepted the position of General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. J. F. Clark as President, and Mr. J. H. Devereaux as Superintendent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Directors Elected.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on Monday elected their Board of Directors for the ensuing years. The following were chosen: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellor, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Smith, Pittsburgh; Samuel T. Bodine, Jos. B. Myers.

The Central Board.—In the list of committees appointed at the meeting of the Central Board of Education on Tuesday evening, and published in yesterday's papers, Mr. Lowe was announced as a member of the Finance Committee, instead of Mr. Littell. The committee is constituted as follows:—Messrs. McAuley, Singerly and Littell.

Caught in the Act.—John Marshall, a colored man, stole an overcoat Tuesday evening, from Allen F. Kelley, who resides on the corner of Second street and Cherry Alley. He afterwards entered a drinking house in the vicinity, and was about taking out the money drawer when he was discovered. He was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office, and committed to jail for trial.

Fatal Accident in Latrobe.—A young man named Pore, son of John Pore, of Latrobe, was almost instantly killed on Saturday last, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, aged about seven years. The contents of the gun entered his breast, and proved fatal in a short time afterwards. The deceased was aged about eighteen years; and his premature death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

New Railroad Cars.—The Pennsylvania railroad company are building at their extensive shops in Altoona, a number of first class passenger and baggage cars, which are superior to any now on the road. They are furnished with new iron trucks, improved brakes and all the modern safeguards and improvements, and are painted in beautiful style. A number of the new cars were run over the mountain on Friday last, and were universally conceded to be not only the most comfortable, but the finest cars yet placed upon this splendid line of railroad. The new cars will soon be placed upon the road for through travel.

Pittsburgh Coal Association.

The regular weekly meeting of the Pittsburgh Coal Association was held on Tuesday, when the subject of coal-digging machines was discussed. The machine invented by Mr. Grissinger was on exhibition, and the Coal Exchange, through their committee, proposed to make a thorough practical test of its utility; but the inventor, we are informed, has not yet accepted the proposition. A gentleman residing in Steubenville, who has been engaged for some time with a machine for digging coal, was also present at the meeting, and announced that he would be ready to exhibit a model in a few days. We understand this apparatus to be essentially different in its construction from the one invented here, and the inventor seems sanguine of success. The consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting, when the new machine of the gentleman from Steubenville is expected to be on exhibition.

Stabbing a Police Officer.

Wednesday morning, between one and two o'clock, a newly recruited soldier, named Thos. Grady, alias Thomas Gray, was loitering around the passenger platform of the Depot, when the night watchman, James Powers, ordered him to leave, stating that it was against the rules of the Company to allow persons to be there at that hour. Grady refused to leave, when the watchman forcibly ejected him. This summary proceeding aroused the ire of Grady, who left, but in a short time returned with a dirk knife, and meeting Powers struck violently at him, the blade entering his right wrist, inflicting a severe wound. He made another attempt to stab Powers, but the knife was wrested from him, and he was conveyed to the watch-house and locked up. Grady had a hearing before Mayor Lowry yesterday, and was committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Lawrenceville Election.

An election for Burgess, Councilmen, etc., was held in the borough of Lawrenceville, on Tuesday, under the act recently passed, dividing the borough into two wards. S. M. Kier, Republican, was elected Burgess over his Democratic opponent, A. H. Allibone, by a majority of forty votes. For Council, Messrs. Samuel M'Mahon, A. D. Anderson and G. W. Irwin, Republicans, and Philip Berger and A. Hoeveler, Democrats, were elected. School Directors E. H. Stowe, James Irwin and George M'Kee, Republicans. Justices—William Jancey, J. J. Covert, Republicans. Judge, First ward—J. Esler, Democrat; Inspectors—Conrad Rode, Democrat, Edd. Davidson, Republican. Second ward—Judge, Edmund Wilkins, Republican; Inspectors, Ed. Davidson, Republican, and Tilly Potter, Democrat. Assessor—Sam'l M'Mahon, Republican. Assistants—J. T. M'Clure and D. S. Williams, Republicans. Auditor—Thomas Douglas, Republican. Constable—Jacob Faas, Democrat.

Meeting of Manchester Council.

A special meeting of the Council of the borough of Manchester was held on Tuesday evening, March 8th. Present—Messrs. Phelps, Miller, Kirk, Livingston, Patterson, and Burgess Spratt; absent—Mr. Hutchinson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Miller moved that the Council accept the terms of the School Board as regards the fitting up of the room in the southwest end of the building, as a Council Chamber, and that the Committee on Public Property be instructed to notify the School Board that the Council claim the privilege of notifying the School Board of their leaving the said room. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Public Property, concerning the Market House nuisance, reported progress.

Mr. Miller, from the Ordinance Committee, offered a supplement to an ordinance, passed May 1st, 1866, in regard to Vehicle Licenses, which on motion of Mr. Phelps, was adopted.

A bill was read from Mr. Wm. McSpadden, amounting to $24, for work done on Franklin street, which, on motion of Mr. Phelps, was ordered to be paid, and the Burgess authorized to draw his warrant for the same.

Also a bill from the *Daily Dispatch*, amounting to $129.74, for printing done for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, which on motion of Mr. Phelps was ordered to be paid, and the Burgess authorized to draw his warrant for the same.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the resolution passed at the last meetiag of Councils, in regard to the Council taking no action on the petition asking Council to appropriate a tax to refund back to those that had paid towards the bounty fund, was re-considered.

Mr. Miller, seconded by Mr. Phelps, moved that the present Council act as a committee, with Burgess Spratt as chairman, to draw up a bill, in conjunction with the petition then before the Council, and send the same on to the Legislature at Harrisburg, asking legislation giving the Council power to assess a tax, to be collected this year, for the payment of the same, as set forth in the petition.

On motion adjourned.

Enlist in the "Roundheads."

HEADQUARTERS 100TH REG'T. PA. VET. VOLS.,)
"ROUNDHEADS."
Camp Copeland, March 9th, 1864.

Having learned that an impression prevails that this command has been filled by recruits to its maximum, I hereby announce that such is not the fact. We have received a very large number of recruits, but still have room for a couple hundred more of the *same sort*. So, don't stop young men, but come along, we'll find a place for you. Remember this is the only Western Pennsylvania Regiment attached to Gen. Burnside's old and fortunate "Ninth Corps." Enlist with any of the Provost Marshals, and join us at Camp Copeland without delay.

DANIEL LEASURE,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

Vacation of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Col. Glass, on Tuesday, read in place in the House a bill entitled "An Act relating to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and for other purposes." The first section authorizes the Pennsylvania Railroad to sell the Western division of the canal, or any part thereof, to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any other Company incorporated by the Commonwealth, that may be willing to purchase the same, and in order to enable the purchasers to pay therefor, the Company so purchasing is authorized to increase its capital stock by 20,000 shares, and to issue bonds bearing not more than seven per cent. interest to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000, the same to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property and purchases of the Company provided that no bond shall issue for a less sum than $100.

Section second provides that the purchasers of said canal property and franchises aforesaid, are hereby authorized to abandon the whole or any portion of the said canal, or to change the location of any part thereof, or to enlarge or improve the same or any part thereof at such places or in such manner as they may deem advisable for the transportation of freight and passengers; and they are further hereby authorized to lay a single or double track of railroad, with all needful appurtenances, in such part of the canal as they may see fit, or while maintaining the said canal or any part thereof by any other route they may deem advisable, from a point at or near Freeport to such points in the cities of Allegheny or Pittsburgh as they may elect. And the said Company shall have the right to take and acquire such real estate, build such bridges and do all things needful for the construction, use and enjoyment of said railroad. And the damages payable for the taking of any land or materials for the construction of any of the railroads, branches, and the appurtenances thereof, authorized by this act, shall be settled and assessed as provided by the act regulating Railroad Companies, approved Feb 19th, 1849. And the said Companies shall have authority to connect their tracks by such routes as they may deem advisable, with the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and with the tracks of any other railroad entering Allegheny county, and shall have the needful authority for that purpose.

Section third provides that if the said purchase shall be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, then that company shall have the right to alter, change and relocate the work they are now authorized to build, and to construct and extend their road or roads upon such route or routes as they may deem most advisable to connect their road, or any of its branches, with the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, with the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, with the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad, and with any other railroad that is now or may hereafter be located in the counties of Butler, Lawrence or Mercer, or with all or either of them, and shall have authority to construct branches, not exceeding twenty miles in length—provided that the right to use and operate the road between Freeport and Allegheny City shall not be enjoyed until a railroad is ready for use between Freeport and the town of Butler. By the fourth section all acts inconsistent with the foregoing are repealed.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

The proposed Sanitary Fair by the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, which is designed to commence on Tuesday, May 10th, promises, from the arrangements now being made, to be one of the most attractive exhibitions of the kind ever gotten up in this section of the country. A committee of ladies and gentlemen, distinguished for their liberality, energy and patriotism have undertaken the arrangements for the Fair, and if we may be permitted to judge from their antecedents, we can promise the people of Western Pennsylvania one of the most brilliant and attractive exhibitions it has ever been their pleasure to visit. The Commission, however, do not rely exclusively upon their own efforts to render the Fair a great success, but cordially invite the assistance and co-operation of all ladies and gentlemen who are willing to share in this labor of love for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the field, camp and hospital. The ladies of all the cities where Sanitary Fairs have been held were most prominent in their management, and to their efforts was the success of the exhibition mainly indebted. We are glad to know, and feel proud in saying it, that we have as patriotic ladies in Allegheny county as are in any of our neighboring States, and their good taste and judgment having been enlisted in behalf of the Pittsburgh Fair, no one can doubt its great success.

As we before remarked, the aid of all is asked towards the Fair. The ladies of the several boroughs and townships of our neighboring counties, and in fact of all Western Pennsylvania, should heartily co-operate with the Commission, and contribute in whatsoever manner is most desirable to them. The respective Ladies' Aid Societies throughout the western part of the State can do much towards the Fair, and we feel convinced, they need only work in preparing useful and ornamental articles for exhibition. In this connection, we would remark that the auxiliary societies should not suspend their regular work, so as to diminish the weekly or monthly supplies, but that as much external help as possible should be pressed into the service, so as to contribute largely to the general funds. We look to assistance from the country press, and hope they will urge upon their readers to give all the aid they possibly can towards the Fair, for the welfare of their fathers, sons, and brothers in the field are as much an object of solicitude to the Sanitary Commission as are our own. We will keep our readers advised of the progress of the arrangements for the Fair.

East Baltimore Conference.

The following is the concluding proceedings of the East Baltimore Conference, which adjourned Saturday night last, at Altoona, after a very harmonious session. After the usual religious exercises were held, the first question of the general minutes, Who were admitted on trial? was taken up, and John H. Marsh, Thos. T. H. Richards, Oliver Stewart, John B. Vanmeter, Eliai M. Chilcote, Elisha Shoemaker and Watson Case were admitted on trial. Resolution to pay traveling expenses of superannuated preachers attending the sessions of Conference, and not making any claim, were adopted.

Resolutions indorsing Rev. E. B. Snyder, transferred to Pittsburgh Conference, and promising him a hearty welcome, should he desire to return, were adopted. Dr. Harris, Assistant Missionary Secretary, was introduced, and addressed the Conference on the subject of Missions. D. H. Parrish was granted a location.

Resolutions of thanks for kindness to the Conference, were passed, including Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, Philadelphia and Erie, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Baltimore and Ohio, Bedford, Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Companies. Henry Furlong was elected Vice President of Sunday School Union. The journal was read, appointments announced, and the Conference closed to meet in Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1865.

Arrest of a Swindler.

Neal Gwynne, of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, recently succeeded in swindling a number of recruits that had been obtained for his regiment. He had been acting as a recruiting officer, and, not content with the profits afforded by that business, succeeded in obtaining the bounty money of the recruits for "safe-keeping." Having secured a handsome sum in this way, he "skedaddled," taking with him his ill-gotten gain. Gwynne visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, in the order named, in company with a female. He was, however, doomed to arrest. C. B. Franklin, special officer of the Government, was on his track, and followed him to Boston, where he was discovered, "arrayed in fine clothes," and living at one of the principal hotels. On the 29th ult. the officer succeeded in arresting him at one of the theaters, where he was, in company with the woman alluded to, and on Tuesday morning he arrived in Harrisburg, in custody of the officer, and was committed to prison for trial.

Small Fruits.

The following lists of small fruits have been adopted by the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society as the best for cultivation in this vicinity, and by a vote of the Society at the last meeting, was ordered to be published for the benefit of the fruit growers of Western Pennsylvania:

Gooseberries—Houghton's Seedling, American Seedling.

Currants—White Grape, Cherry, Victoria, Short Bunch, Red, Red Dutch, White Dutch.

Raspberries—Brinkle's Orange, Franconia, Hornet, Pilade, Souchetta, Improved Black Cap.

Blackberries—Rochelle, Dorchester, Newman's Thornless.

Strawberries—Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Burr's New Pine, Fillmore, Trollope's Victoria, Golden Seeded, Boardman Pine, Kelley's Goliah, Vicomptesse, Hericart de Thury, Lenning's White.

Misplaced Confidence.—Some time ago, an invalid soldier was committed to the Mercy Hospital, and was ministered to by the officers of that benevolent institution until he was convalescent. He was recently employed in the capacity of messenger to the hospital, and yesterday he was entrusted with a check for $300, which he was to get cashed at a bank in the city. After waiting a reasonable time for the return of the messenger, the officers of the hospital began to feel uneasy, and came to the city to make inquiries for him, but up to a late hour last night, nothing had been heard of him.

Public Amusements.

THEATER.—Mr. Neafie will appear this evening in the character of "Jack Cade," made famous by Forrest. Mrs. Rynor will appear as "Maritana." The play is well cast throughout.

MASONIC HALL.—Yankee Hill's minstrels are still attracting crowds to Masonic Hall, and their performances create much mirth.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASTER PAINTERS.—A meeting of the MASTER PAINTERS, of Allegheny county, will be held in the Hall of J. & H. PHILLIPS, St. Clair street, Third Floor, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 10th, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order of the President. R. C. MILLER,
mh9:2t Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE BRETHREN of this DISTRICT, together with the DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, are requested to assemble at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 11th, at 7½ o'clock. An ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. J. J. McILLYAR. (Entrance side door.)
mh9:2t-W&F G. C. SHIDLE, D. D. G. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENTUM ON THE INCOME, OR THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS, of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next, at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 52 WALL street, NEW YORK, to the persons, or their attorneys, in whose names the Bonds stand registered on the 1st day of March. The Transfer and Register Books of these Bonds, which were closed on the 1st day of March, for the Annual Election, will remain closed until 10 o'clock, a. m., the 2d day of April thereafter.
mh2 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.
fe12:td W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Frankford, Pa., Feb. 20, 1864.

THE SECOND INSTALMENT, $6,62 per share, has been levied by order of the DIRECTORS, upon the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of March, 1864.

Pittsburgh stockholders will please pay at the office of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
fe23:2w J. MARTIN COOPER, Treasurer.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.
Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe1:2:6m

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of T. M. MARY & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.
By order. M. J. CAUGHEY,
fe9:td Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—My FARM of SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, situated on the south-side of the Ohio river, directly opposite Mead's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, distant a little more than one hours ride from Pittsburgh, and about three and one-half miles from Beaver. About twenty-eight acres fenced in, and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder well timbered. Dwelling house, barns, piggery, &c., &c., good, commodious and convenient. A thriving young Orchard of grafted fruit trees, in full bearing; also, an abundance of small fruits.

Well suited to steamboat men, the landing being one of the best on the Ohio. The Wheeling packets pass daily up and down and stop when required. Address
J. D. MURPHY,
Beaver Postoffice, Box 23, Beaver county, Pa., or on the premises. mh8:6t-W&F

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT—FOR RENT, That Brick Dwelling, with six rooms, together with three or six acres of land, and an abundance of fine fruit and water. This property is in Pitt township, on Francis street, near Passenger Railway. Apply to W. BOOTH,
mh8:4t Centre Avenue, near the premises.

DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—Owing to other business matters claiming my undivided attention, I desire to sell my new and valuable FLOURING MILL PROPERTY, situated in Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

The building is built substantially of brick, size 40 by 70 feet, contains two sets of Burs, and all the modern improvements and appliances.

Size of Engine, 12 inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke. Two double flued boilers, 20 feet long, 36 inches diameter. The building and machinery are comparatively new. The mill enjoys a good reputation, and steady and profitable patronage is secured.

For terms and other particulars, apply at Sardis, Ohio, to E. HORNBROOK.
mh8:1m

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, with front entrance, over the store of the subscriber. Possession can be had immediately.
mh8:tf R. H. KING,
No. 211 Liberty street.

TO LET.—A good COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Turtle Creek Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with grounds well improved.
mh3:1w J. M. McELROY.

PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, &c.—FOR SALE.—The subscribers wish to sell their PLANING MILL, SAW MILL, MACHINERY, DWELLING HOUSE, &c., situate in Monongahela city, Washington county. The Mill house is 30x80 feet, three stories high, with Engine house attached. The Dwelling house is large, and having two families now living in it. The Lot on which these are erected runs along the river and Union street 275 feet, and about 200 feet deep.

This is a very desirable property to carry on business of this kind, having 2 planes, 2 moulding machines, mortice machine, tenon machine, circular and bracket saws, &c. The Mill house and machinery all being nearly new, having been burnt down and re-built in 1858, and being situated on the river, and where good roads lead to and from in different directions, all which tends to give it a desirable and advantageous position for business. Possession can be given at any time.

KIDDOO & MOORE,
P. S. This would be a good place to build and finish boats, as there is sufficient ground.
Monongahela City, Feb. 23, 1864—2w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
fe22:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

BRICK STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT—In the borough of Manchester, on Beaver street, on the line of the Pittsburgh Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. The Store room has shelves, counter, an excellent cellar, and is well adapted either for a Grocery, Confectionery, Drug or Shoe Store. There is hydrant water in the kitchen of the dwelling. Possession given 1st of April. Rent $220 per annum. Apply to JOHN B. KENNEDY,
fe22 Commercial office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE STORIED BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, No. 209 PENN street. The house has all the modern improvements, H. and cold water, bath room, &c. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Apply to JAMES VERNER,
Citizens' Passenger Railway Office,
Corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.
fe22:1m

FOR RENT.—That large ROOM, at present occupied by the Board of Trade, (Merchants' Exchange,) Fourth street, next Iron City Bank, from 1st April next, or sooner, if required. Apply to L. S. JOHNS, Alderman,
fe13 opposite Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

TO LET.—THE STORE ROOM now occupied by FLEMING & TORRENS, on the corner of MARKET and THIRD streets. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of FLEMING & TORRENS,
At Mrs. Denny's office, No. 63 Third street.
fe28:2w

FOR SALE.—Two large and commodious HOUSES and LOTS, at corner of Chestnut and North Canal streets, Allegheny.

The above property is well worthy the attention of persons desiring a pleasant home.

No better location for a Physician can be found. The corner house having been occupied by one for many years past.

The owner having permanently settled in the East will sell at a bargain.

There is also offered about TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, on the Perrysville Plank road, three miles from Allegheny—covered with the best of fruit and large commodious buildings.

For further particulars inquire of N. NELSON, Att'y-at-Law,
Kuhn's Law building, No. 93 Diamond street, 3d room, 2d floor se21:tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by 160 deep, running back to a 20 feet alley. It is a two-storied brick, contains six rooms and cellar. The out-houses are a wash house, stable, coal house, &c. There is a large yard surrounding the dwelling, filled with shade and ornamental trees. There is gas and water in all the rooms of the dwelling.

I also offer for sale a desirable country residence in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., containing twenty acres of ground. There is a new two storied frame dwelling, containing six rooms, on the property. There is also a young orchard of all kind of fruit. There is a good barn, outhouses, &c. It is about a mile from the Rochester depot.

For terms, inquire of R. M. BOLES,
ja22:tf South Avenue, Allegheny city.

COACH PAINTERS WANTED.—Two experienced COACH PAINTERS. Address LOCK,
fe27:1w Box 30, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNET SILKS,

In all the new colors.

BLACK MODE ENGLISH CRAPES,
BOMBAZINES,
VEIL BAREGES,
LACES,
FLOWERS,
RUCHES,
BONNET FRAMES,
and every article in Millinery Goods.

R. H. PALMER,
mar8:tf 84 Wood street.

R. H. PALMER

Asks the attention of

Wholesale Buyers

To his Large Stock of

Fur and Wool Hats.

Also, PALM-LEAF, BRAID, LEGHORN and PANAMA, and other new styles seasonable Goods. mar9:tf

STRAW GOODS,

Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses' Hats,
Trimmed and Untrimmed, Palf-Leaf and Willow Hoods, in great variety.

R. H. PALMER,
mar9:tf 84 Wood street.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

No. 429 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers, and Oil Producers generally, is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rousville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

SILKS:

Dress Goods;
Poplins;
Foulards;
Shawls;
Hernanni;
Cloaks;
Circulars;
Sacques;
Emb'd Curtains;
Corsets;
Vestibule Lace;
Handkerchiefs;
Toilet Quilts;
Colored Quilts;
Gloves;
Nottingham Lace;
Balmorals, at
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth Street.

SILKS.

THE LARGEST STOCK and the richest goods, and the cheapest ever exhibited in this city, at

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
mh5 59 Market street.

DRESS GOODS.

OUR VARIETY OF THESE IS almost endless, and our prices are the lowest.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,
mh5 59 Market street.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A **FULL STOCK OF THESE** bought at great advantage. Selling cheap at

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
mh5 59 Market street.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1st, 1864	191,798 11
	$391,798 11
Liabilities	$20,025 08

I am prepared to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE at rates as low as those of other good Companies.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
mh8 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,
367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,
367 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞Beware of all imitations. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, *Silver Pearl Shell*, as secured by the inventor by National copyright. mh8:tf

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.

Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.

The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.

Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.

Rooding Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 383 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY, of Philadelphia.
Capital.....$500,000

Pension may be made for wife, children or other dependants, by an insurance on life, or endowment.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
mh9 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

The universally approved NONPAREIL and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 N. Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire On DWELLINGS, STORES, and OTHER BUILDINGS; FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE.

Insures **MARINE** and **INLAND RISKS** on **STEAMBOATS AND FREIGHT** At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.

Losses PROMPTLY ADJUSTED and PAID.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAML. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, Pres't.
JOHN WATT, Vice Pres't.
WM. E. GAKDNER, Sec'y.
se7

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$1,500,000

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$300,000

These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.

A

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk	50	56¾
Mechanics' Bank	50	56½
Allegheny Bank	50	61@61½
Citizens' Bank	50	63¼
Iron City Bank	50	54¾
Iron City Trust Co	50	49¾
Manchester Savings Bank	50	31¾
Birmingham Gas Co	—	80
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	44
Western Insurance Co	42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	32	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R	50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R	50	9½
do interest bearing		12½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50	13½
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	44
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	27¾
Peoples Insurance Co	25	28½
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	86
Mass Mining Co	$	5½
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05	13¼
Great Western "	1 00	5
Dacotan "		5
Pitts. and Boston "	5 55	87
National "	5 50	31
North Cliff "	2 60	8¾
Bay State "		22½
Central "	4 35	80
Isle Royal "	18 10	25½
Minnesota "	3 50	87
BONDS.		
Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	75
Pittsburgh " 5s		73
Pitts. Municipal 6s		90
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		89
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		88
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		80
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		105
Alleg'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90

nothing mean, nothing contemptible, that the English government, or an Englishman would not do, and prefer to do, rather than its opposite. He thought that an Englishman preferred villainy to his meat or his drink, or even to his beer; that he put on rascality as a garment, and covered himself with treachery as with a robe. Hence he named England, "*La Perfide Albion*"—to wit: Perfidious Albion.

Did England deserve the name, or did the French do her injustice when they baptized her with it? Perhaps the only evidence it would be necessary to produce in order to answer this question would be our Declaration of Independence. There is enough there to make out a case against England; enough to prove that Perfidious Albion is just the name that suits her, and the one which, of all those that could be framed, best depicts her character. But it would be doing her injustice to stop with that evidence. Since 1776 there has been accumulated so much more testimony of the same kind that, if it were not produced, her title to the name would be left to rest upon a foundation by no means as solid as that which she has prepared for it.

After the peace by which she acknowledged our independence, she studiously and persistently put off, for one excuse and another, the performance of those stipulations in the treaty which she was bound to perform. She had bound herself to withdraw her troops in a given time from certain forts within our lines, in the North and Northwest, which she held when the peace was concluded. But when the time came for giving up the forts, she declined to do it, setting up, from time to

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, March 9, 1864.

Gold	166½	Quicksilver	63½
N Y Central	138½	Mariposa	42
Harlem	150½	Bucks Co. Lead	13¾
Mich. Cent	143½	Hudson River	152½
Mich. Southern	103¾	Reading	141½
Ill Cent.	137¾	Chicago & N W	64½
Clev'd & Pitts	121½	Prairie DuChien	77
Galena & Chic	120¾	Ohio & Miss cert.	50
Cleve & Toledo	148½	Marietta & Cin	83
Erie	121¼	Cumberland	92¼
Toledo & Wabash	67	Central Coal	90
T H & Alton	80	Wyoming Valley	100
T H & Alton pref.	93¼	Nassau Copper	1½
Miss & Missouri	56¾	Sandy River Coal	92½
Chic & Alt pref	97	Canton	64

Stock and Money Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

Stocks excited.

Penna. 5's	93	Penna R. R	75½
Reading	71¾	Gold	171¼
Morris Canal	73	Exchange on N. Y. par	
Long Island	46¾		

—Exchange on New York and Philadelphia ¼@¼ per cent. over bankable funds.

—Gold: rates uncertain, and is usually bought by our brokers a few cents under the New York market. Very few offerings of cash gold, except in driblets, comes to the counters of our bankers.

The superabundance of money continues to stimulate speculation in every description of fancies as well as the more solid class of stocks. There was a sale of some few shares of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad stock on Tuesday at $13 50. This is an agreeable surprise, and is another of the wonders of a plethoric money market. On the strength of this sale we have added it to the list above, considering that the stock is now formally introduced to the consideration of capitalists. There is some change from last sales in Allegheny Insurance. It fell from 28¼ to 27¾; Pittsburgh Gas Co. sold for 86, an advance of fifty cents; Allegheny County Compromise 5's brought 75, an advance of $1.

—Speculation ran riot on the N. York Exchange last Monday so far as the Railway and Coal shares are concerned. The market of that day can only be described, with emphasis, as *crazy*. Neither values, judgment nor discrimination were regarded in the rapid advance of prices one day over another. The wildest excitement, according to the *Times*, pervaded the Stock Exchange Boards and the crowd of outside speculators. There is "a gamble" on a vast scale going on from hour to hour, and we may add, as the rule of the time, that the least worthy in point of intrinsic or income value, present or prospective, among the Railway and Mining fancies, seem to advance mort rapidly. How long this extraordinary state of things is destined to run, it is, of course, impossible to judge. We are simply left to record without comment. the daily rise of five or ten per cent. on the share list, without pretending to record any pretended, much less sensible reason, why some of them at least should go up at all. The Western Roaks were much higher on nearly all the entire list, the non-dividend Stocks being rather the favorites.

—The popular loan, owing to the heavy orders from abroad, has advanced to 110 in the New York market. Further advances may be looked for daily.

GOLD SUBJECT TO DRAFT.—According to the U. S. Treasurer's statement for the month ending with February, of the $28,000,000 subject to draft $14,000,000 are in New York, $3,709,000 in San Francisco, and $8,000,000 in the national banks. The amount on deposit in coin at the various depositories is stated to be $28,050,000, of which $18,000,000 are in New York; $4,650,000 in San Francisco and $1000,000 in Baltimore.

—The abundance of money in the New York market and the low rates of interest foster the fever for stock speculations, and throw as much business into the hands of the brokers as they can possibly attend to. The bull clique leaven, says the *Herald*, has been applied to Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and to Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad stocks, and the influence of the application was fully shown in the sales. The former rose thirteen per cent. over the best cash sales at the first board on Saturday, and the latter advanced six per cent.

—Not a single National Bank has yet been organized in the patriotic city of Brooklyn, which stands third in point of wealth and population in the Union. New York and Philadelphia, which are the only two cities larger than Brooklyn, have fourteen separate organizations under the new banking law, with an aggregate capital of nearly thirteen millions of dollars.

—NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Beware of a new and dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of North America, Boston. Vignette, locomotive and cars on the right end, an Indian princess with bow and spear, numbered in blue ink. It was discovered in the Albany Assorting House.

A new counterfeit $2 on the Bank of Utica was detected at the First National Bank, Tuesday. There is a large figure 2 in the corner, and portraits of females on each side. The name of the bank is printed in red.

We were shown, says the Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday, a new counterfeit on the Fort Plain Bank, which recently made its appearance in this city. The bill is of the denomination of 5; the vignette, four females, one holding a globe in her hand, 5 on each upper corner, and "Five" on the lower corners.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Feb. 25.—The *Tymes'* city article says the applications at the Bank yesterday at the reduced rate were still of a moderate amount, although more numerous than those of Wednesday. At present the tendency in the supply of money seems towards a further fall, but there are apparently none who are so sanguine as to expect, under any circumstances, that the rate can go permanently below five per cent., even supposing that the harvest prospects for the year should again prove favorable.

—It is understood that one of the counsel to whom was referred the question of the controvertibility of Cleveland and Pittsburgh bonds, at the recent annual meeting, has given his opinion to the effect "that the bonds clearly give the holder the right to convert, and under such meaning were used by the Company. That the Company, at the time of issuing the bonds, had power to issue stock enough to reclaim them, but choosing to sell the stock in its necessities, is now able to comply with the rights of the bondholders, and is responsible in damages to bondholders to the extent of the highest price the stocks may sell at." It is also stated that a suit has been commenced to settle these questions fully.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, March 10, 1864.

Business yesterday was very moderately active; prices generally were unchanged. The weather was delightful, being worthy the name of Spring. On the Wharf we noticed a large amount of activity. All the boats at the Landing have all the freight they want engaged. A number of boats from the lower ports are now due, and as there is a fine stage of water, we may expect their arrival during the day. The Aurora arrived from St. Louis with a big lot of various kinds of freight, a large amount being consigned East by rail. The steamer Silver Spray left for Louisville with a heavy cargo; she was compelled to refuse freight, she having over six hundred tons. The Anglo Saxon was filling up fast for the same port, and will probably get off to day. The Armenia has all the freight she can carry to St. Louis. The Savanna and Argonaut No. 2 will fill out to-day for the Upper Mississippi. The Aurora will commence loading to-day for St. Louis. On the Allegheny Landing business was active, the Wharf being covered with oil from one end to the other. The steamers Echo No. 3, Ida Reese, Advance and Cottage No 2 departed, with full cargos of empty oil barrels. The Urlidia was due last evening. Among the sales we note as follows:

HAY—The market yesterday ruled firm and another advance established. Sales of ten loads were made at the scales at $34@36 per ton. Prices continue to be governed by the receipts.

WHISKY—The market was still unsettled and prices very irregular—no two dealers asking the same figures. Small sales were made at 90c, 93c and 95c, whilst some dealers are not offering at present.

FLOUR—The market was dull and has been so for some weeks past. In fact we have never witnessed less disposition to operate than at the present time. The receipts by the rivers are on the increase. The demand was altogether for the better grades. Among the sales were the following: 200 bbls from store at: Extra, $6 25@6 40; Extra Family, $6 25@6 50; 125 bbls $7 20@7 31c; wagon flour dull and prices nominal.

CHEESE was in good demand. We note sales of lots comprising 250 bxs W. R., at 14½@15. Goshen 15½; 25 bxs of very choice at 17½ ₱ lb.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good local demand. The stock in first hands will soon be exhausted unless we obtain an additional supply. Those dealers who have held back their stocks until the present time will make a good thing by the operation. We note sales: S. C. Hams—7,500 lbs at 14½@15c. Plain Hams—4,000 lbs at 13¾@13½c. Shoulders—10,000 lbs at 10¾@10½c. Sides—3,500 lbs at 12@12½c; 2000 lbs do, terms withheld.

MESS PORK—The market has more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $22 50@23 per barrel.

POTATOES—The demand is increasing. Prices tend upward. We note sales of 150 bush Neshannocks at 95c@$1 per bushel.

APPLES—Are becoming scarce. Prices tend upward. We note sales of 120 bbls of choice at $3 50 per barrel.

BLOCK-TIN—The market was firm with sales at 34c ₱ lb. Bar 25c. Tin Plate advanced, sale per box I C at $17 00, I X at $20 00, I G Roofing at $17 00 per box. All descriptions tending upwards.

DRIED FRUIT—The market rules firm, sales 87 bush apples at 9@9½c ₱ lb. *Peaches*—Sales 100 bush at 16½@17c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The demand was better; prices however have undergone but little change. *Oats*—was inquired for sales 1,500 bush first hands 78@80c, sale 200 bush store 85@85c. *Corn* is beginning to come in more freely, sales 200 bush depot new, $1 10@1 12; old $1 15@1 16; 2,500 bush to arrive, The terms were withheld. *Rye*—There was nothing done in this article. The last sale reported was at $1 20@1 22. *Wheat*—The receipts by the river are increasing. Sales of Red from wagon $1 30@1 31; White $1 35@136. *Barley* was a shade firmer, sales of Spring were reported at $1 25@1 28; Fall $1 48@1 50.

BUTTER—The market was very firm; the demand at present exceeds the supply. Sales of 2,000 lbs fresh roll at 31@33c. Sales inferior at various prices.

FISH—The market rules firm, prices are tending upward. As no advance has yet been established we omit quotations.

GROCERIES—Were firm with a good local demand for all the various descriptions. Prices tend upwards.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, March 10, 1864.

The Oil market yesterday was a good deal excited. Holders—that is, a portion of them—were asking an advance, whilst some dealers were not offering their stocks. The principal demand was for Refined Free Oil. The wise dealers no doubt thought they had made a discovery; in the meantime a fair amount of transactions was reported, as will be seen by reference to our report below. There were no receipts by the river up to the time we left the landing. Several lots were expected, and will probably be found at the landing this morning. The steamers Cottage No. 2, Echo, Advance and Ida Reese left last evening for Oil City. Among the sales made were as follows:

Residtum—The demand is improving. Sales of 100 bbls at 4 00 ₱ bbl; 145 bbls do at $4 40; 70 do, 4 50 ₱ bbl.

Refined—The demand was brisk, holders generally preferred holding on. The sales reported were: 113 bbls free, straw color, at 47c; 350 bbls favorite brand, 46c free; 800 bbls do, 42c; 400 do, 51c; sales of 700 bbls, bonded, at 40c; 250 do at 41c; 270 bbls terms withheld.

Benzole was not in much demand, Sales of 100 bbls at 10½c.

Crude Oil—We note sales of 100 bbls at 19¾c, packages returned; 250 bbls do, including packages, at 25½@26c.

Lubricating—Sales of 25 bbls at $10 ₱ bbl.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Poultney & Moale, 100 bbls Refined, Baltimore.

Dubrell & Co, 49 bbls Benzine, Baltimore.

D. L. Miller, jr., 75 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.

Tack Brothers & Co., 135 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.

Josiah Macey's Sons, 229 bbls Refined, New York.

Saint Louis Tobacco, Lead and Hemp Market.

Tobacco has seen an active week's opening and continued steady until Saturday, when the market closed firm at an advance, with upward tendency, the break during the week consisting of 400 hhds which were nearly all sold, taking into consideration the condition in which mostly all Lugs are, the prices are very good that are paid.

The prices during the week just ended have ranged as follows: Stems and trashy lugs at $1 50; stems at $3 40@4; scraps, $3 90@5 20; green and damaged lugs at $4 60@6 20; factory lugs at $5 50@6 20; planters' lugs at $6 10@8; common shipping leaf at $8 40@13 10; medium do do at 13 20@16 50; good do do at $17 10@18 10; medium manufacturing leaf at $15 50@24 25; good do do at $28@34 25.

Hemp—Has been quite active during the week. Receipts have been small for the week, until Saturday, when several boats arrived from the Missouri river, which brought about 900 bales into the market. We now look for the arrivals to be large, as navigation is open. Several lots, at the following prices, have been sold: Uncovered tow at 8¾; covered tow at $9; undressed hemp at $100@128; dressed hemp at $200@240.

Lead—Continues scarce, and prices are firm. The last sales of which we were informed of the particulars, sold: Hard Missouri, or mine La Motte, at $10 ₱ 100, and soft Missouri at $11 ₱ 100. We are under the impression that it could be sold at a higher figure.

Cotton—Has seen an extreme dull week, and closed by buyers and sellers apart in their views. The only sales that we heard of was some middling, which sold at 70c.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, February 25—The Cotton sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 12,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady at Tuesday's sales. Provisions dull and tending downward. Produce steady and unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market, February 24—Sales of cotton for the last two days 9,000 bales. The market is dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Sales to speculators and exporters, 2000 bales.

Manchester Market—The advices are unfavorable, and prices are flat, with a downward tendency.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market—Breadstuffs dull. Flour still declining. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard dull.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson Bros. & Co., report flour dull and declined 6d; 20s 6d@20s for extra State. Beef is quiet and steady. Red Western Wheat 8s 3d@8s. Mixed Corn dull at 28s. Pork steady. Bacon easier. Lard heavy and declined 3s 6d. Tallow dull. Ashes firm. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine steady. Crude Petroleum quiet at 1s 9d@1s 10d.

London Markets—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Tallow inactive.

Calcutta, January 30—Cotton goods are improving. Indigo firm. Exchange 2s 1-32d. Freights drooping.

Shanghae, January 10—Trade is paralyzed by a panic in the money market. Exchange has advanced to 7s. Silk is lower. At Hong Kong exchange is quoted at 5s 1-32d.

Baltimore Metal Market.

Metals—Want of stock and the extreme views of holders tend to check business.

Iron—We quote: Baltimore Forge $55@56; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, Foundry, $50@55; other brands No. 1 Charcoal, $50@52; No. 2, $48@50; No. 3 do, $45@47; Scotch do, from yard, $50@53; Anthracite No. 1, $48@50; No. 2 do, $47@48, and No. 3 do, $40@43; American and English refined bars, $110; common do $100; Swedes, $145; Russia Sheets, 22@23c; American do, 7@8c ₱ lb. Nails—Cut 4d and upwards, $5 90; do 3d, $6 90; do 2d, $7 90 ₱ 100 lbs; wrought 6d and 12d, 7½c, bolt and ship spikes 8 cents, and bolt rivets 8 cents ₱ lb.

Copper—No sales of importance have been reported. Refined Ingots we quote at 40@40½c; American and English Copper Sheathing at 48@50c, Yellow Metal do at 36c, Copper Bolts and Nails at 50c, and Yellow Metal do at 36c.

Lead—Prices firm. Bar we quote at 14c, Sheet and Pipe at 14½c, Pig at 11c; Tin Plates at $15 50@$16 for I. C., and $19@20 for I. X. ₱ box.

Cincinnati Metal Market.

Iron—The demand for both hot and cold-blast continues fair, and with only moderate receipts the market rules firm at $48 for hot and $63@65 for cold-blast. Bar is unchanged and firm. We quote common 6c, and charcoal 7@7½c. Horse-shoes are quoted at 9¾@10c, net for Shoenberger's.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1864.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra	16 @16¼	14½@16
First quality	15 @15¼	12 @13½
Second quality	12 @14	11 @11½
Third quality	11 @13¼	10½@10¾
Inferior	10½@10¾	10 @10½
Average of all sales about	10 @13¾	11 @12¾

GENERAL QUOTATIONS.

COWS AND CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice	$62 50@65 00	$62 50@65 00
Good	50 00@60 00	50 00@60 00
Fair	45 00@50 00	45 00@50 00
Inferior and Common	30 00@40 00	30 00@40 00

VEAL CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra and choice	9½@10	9¼@10
Good	8¾@ 9	8¾@ 9
Common	7¾@ 8¼	7¾@ 8½
Inferior	5¼@ 7½	5¼@ 7½

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	₱ lb	Live ₱ cwt.	Dressed ₱ cwt.
Extra	8¾@ 9¼	5¾@ 8¼	
Choice	8¼@ 8¾	7¼@ 7¾	
Good	7¾@ 8	6¾@ 7	
Fair	6½@ 7	6¾@ 6¼	
Common	6 @ 6½	5¼@ 5¾	

SWINE.

	Live ₱ cwt.	Dressed ₱ cwt.
Corn fed	$7 75 @8 37½	$10 @$10 50
Distillery fed	7 75 @8 00	975@ 10

BEEF CATTLE.

The market opened at Forty-fourth street this week with about 2,500 head on sale, which were further increased by noon to about 3,300 head, all of which were selling at an advance of from three quarters to one cent per pound. The high rates which prevailed here last week, and for some time previous, have so inflated the market at different points in the West that cattle could not be bought and forwarded to New York unless at a decided improvement in rates. Butchers, knowing this, and not finding a very heavy supply, made little or no objection to the prices demanded, and drovers and brokers, consequently, had things pretty much their own way, making the most unreasonable estimates of weight, which were accepted by the buyer without objection, the only apparent desire on the part of the latter being to secure a supply. Many a lot estimated for 1500 lbs per lb, it will be found, when dressed, has cost from ½ to ¾c per lb higher. The stock this week has embraced a number of poor, light steers, the majority of which will not give more than five cwt of beef; but still there has been rather more good and first-class bullocks received than for some time past, and these have been eagerly sought after, selling from 15@16½c per lb for the net weight of beef—sellers sinking off at, and some reported as high as, 17c. The poorest in the pens were held at 10½@11c, with very few, indeed, to be had at the inside rate.

The Government agents, Messrs. Starr & Reed, were in the market for a supply, and picked up here and there about 150 head good, fat, strong oxen, suitable for shipping, for which they paid an average of 16c ₱ lb net by actual weight. These cattle were not of the fancy grades, and as most of our readers know the "cash down" manner of doing business of Messrs. Starr & Reed, and the rather easier terms in consequence upon which they can operate, it will serve to show very high the market was on Monday. It is said prices were higher this week than within the memory of that remarkable individual, the "oldest inhabitant." During the afternoon business was rather slow, but prices remained extremely firm throughout.

Though the total receipts this week have been considerably larger than last Tuesday, they are not equal to the demand, and the market at the close being reinforced by only about 123 head, continued very strong at the full rates of Monday, pretty much everything being sold out by one o'clock, and Allerton's Bulls Head presented a quiet appearance. The supply is still the principal cause of the present extreme rates and until cattle arrive more liberally, beef consumers must expect to pay high prices for their meat.

COWS AND CALVES.

Milch cows are very firm, and bring full former rates, particularly good qualities, which are scarce and much wanted. The scarcity and high price of beef cattle has brought many cows into market, which sell at full rates. Veal calves are full as strong as last week, but we do not think they are any higher—only the very highest selling up to 19c. The majority of the lots will range from 15@16c, and a few of the inferior and common grades down to 6@8c. We quote inferior at 5¾@7½c common, 7¾@8¼c; good, 8¼@9c, and extra to choice, 9¼@10c.

SWINE.

The supply of hogs is less than last week, and with poor assortment; prices, particularly of prime lots, are better. We understand that a very good demand prevails for prime hogs at the West. We quote corn-fed live at 7¾@8¾c, do dressed, 10@10½c, still-fed, 7¾@8c, and do dressed, 9¾@10c.

THE LEADING OIL MARKETS.

Condensed for the Commercial.

New York.

Considerable excitement has been produced in this market since our last issue, owing mainly to the fire at the Maple Shade well. Crude closes firm, with sales at 80 cts; some holders now ask 30½c. For future delivery, we notice contracts for all this month at 31½c. We hear of no bona fide transactions for April above 32c. In Refined, we have to notice sales of light straw to white at 47@47½c; for March delivery, 48 to 49c; for April, 49 to 50c. Refined, free, sales at 53 to 53½c for light straw; 55 to 56c for pale straw, and for 58c for white; Naptha, we have small sales at 22½ to 23c; holders ask 24c for 63 degrees, and 25c for 60 degrees.

Boston.

Crude in active demand, with sales at 32 to 34 cents, as to quality. Refined, free, is quoted at from 55 to 60 cents, Kerosene included. Refined, in bond, sold freely at from 46 to 50 cents, as to quality and quantity. Market closes firm.

Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia market, through the past week, has been unusually moderately active with sales of Refined, in bond, and immediate shipment, at 45 to 45½c for pale straw, and 46c for white to prime. In Refined, free, there is less activity, and we have but small lots to report at 53 to 55c. In crude, sales are reported at 28 to 29½c, as to quality; a sale of 250 bbls, strictly prime, was made at 30c. In Naptha, sales at 20 to 22½c, as to quality and quantity. In Residium, sales at $5 50 to $5 75. For future delivery, we notice contracts of crude at 30½c, all March, to ruin through April. In Refined, pale straw to white, all March, at 45 and 45½c; and April, 45½c for white.

Baltimore.

The business done in Crude and Refined is to a small extent only, and we quote Crude at 30@32½c. Refined, in bond, 45½@46½c for straw; 47@47½c for pale straw, and 48@48½c for white to prime. Refined, free, selling from 55@57½c, as to quality and quantity.

Buffalo.

The market presents no new feature. There is only a moderate inquiry at unaltered prices. Refined, in bond, sold at 42½ to 43 cts; free straw at 50 to 51 cents; pale straw at 51 to 52½ cts, and white to prime at 53 to 54½ cts, a small lot of city refined sold at 55 cts. In Naptha, we have to report sales of 100 barrels, for March delivery, at 22½ cts; our quotations to-day rule from 22½ to 25 cts for refined and double refined.

Erie.

This has been rather a dull week; the demand was sluggish for refined in bond; but as the holders were firm, full prices had to be paid. Crude sold at from 19 to 20c, now held at 21c. In refined we notice quotations of straw at 48 to 49c; pale straw, at 50 to 51c, and white to prime white, at 51 to 52c. In residium, a sale of 100 bbls reported at $4,00.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger this week, reaching about 1,722 head; the market in consequence is dull, and prices have declined. 1st quality Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at from 13½@14½c; a few choice sold at 15c; 2d quality at from 12@13c, and common at from 9½ to 11c ₱ lb as to quality. The market closed dull at these rates, and several sales were made late in the day at lower prices than the above.

Cows are without change; about 200 head sold at from $20@50 ₱ head, as to quality.

Sheep are dull; 10,000 head arrived and sold at from 7½@8¾ ₱ lb, gross.

Hogs are firm; about 3,800 head sold at the different yards, at prices ranging from $10@12 ₱ 100 lbs net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,050 head from Pennsylvania.
400 head from Ohio.
300 head from Illinois.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 200 head this week. There is a good demand, and prices are unchanged. Springers are selling at from $23@30, and cow and calf at $25@50 ₱ head, according to quality.

Calves—About 88 head sold at prices ranging from 6@7c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

SHEEP.

The arrivals and sale of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger than they have been for some time past, reaching about 10,000 head; the market in consequence is very dull, and prices have declined from to fair sheep are selling at from 7@7½c, and good to extra at prices ranging from 8@8¼c per lb gross.

HOGS.

The market continues firm; about 3,800 head sold at the Union Avenue and Rising Sun Drove Yards at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net.

2,800 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $10@12 the 100 lbs net.

830 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by J. Crouse & Co., at from $11@12 the 100 lbs net.

150 head sold at Phillips & Muth's Rising Sun Drove Yard, at from $10@12 the 100 lbs, according to quality.

CHANGE OF BASE.

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

Coke, Coal and Lime.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

GEORGE TEORGE will commence his

MUSIC SCHOOL,

At his rooms, corner of WOOD and FIFTH streets, third story, THIS DAY.

Engagements for the GREAT WESTERN BAND will be properly attended to.

GEORGE TEORGE,
Leader of Great Western Band
oc19

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [ja2] MILLER & RICKETSON

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Muscatine	Robinson	Cincinnati.
Aurora	Dales	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Peebles	Elizabeth.
Silver Spray	Shannon	Louisville.
Citizen	Kerr	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet water and falling. The weather during the day was very fine; real spring-like and no mistake. Business in the vicinity of the wharf was very brisk.

THE Armenia, Capt. McCallam, has all her freight on board. She will depart for St. Louis this morning.

THE mammoth new side-wheel steamer building for Captain Shaw is progressing rapidly. She is named M. S. Mephan.

THE new side-wheel packet building for the Pittsburgh and Elizabeth trade has been named Bayard. She is to run in opposition to the James Reese.

THE tow boats have pretty much all departed. We wish them, one and all, a speedy and a profitable trip. Our neighbors below will welcome their arrival.

THE packet Silver Spray left yesterday for Louisville, with over six hundred tuns of miscellaneous freight.

THE splendid packet Argonaut No. 2, Captain Porter is announced for St. Louis, Galena and Dubuque. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact. Our attentive friend Capt. McCarty will be found in the office.

THE fine passenger steamer Anglo Saxon, Capt. Patterson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday. This boat has superior accommodations and attentive officers. So says Miller, of the Cincinnati *Commercial;* and of course he knows.

THE fine packet Armenia, Capt. M'Callum, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis, on this day. This boat has very superior accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Mr. Warring, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers are well cared for.

Captain John 'Dales' mammoth steamer Aurora is announced for St. Louis. This boat has always been a favorite with passengers and shippers, and will continue to remain so as long as Capt. Dales has command, and our friend White does the financiering.

THE splendid packet "Savanna," Capt. Mason, is announced for Cairo, St. Louis and Davenport on Wednesday. This boat is noted for punctuality, superior accommodations and attentive officers. Mr. Melville, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 11 A. M. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

CINCINNATI.

The river has risen two feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night, when it was about on a stand. There is over 20 feet hence to Louisville, 10 feet in the canal, and 8 feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is rising, with eight feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 19 feet in the Cumberland. There is 8 feet in the Kanawha. The Kentucky river is in fine navigable condition from Shaker and Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The White Rose, Ohio Valley and Paragon, from Pittsburgh; Gem, from Wheeling; Ingomar, from Kanawha River, Olive, from Nashville, and Big Mississippi, from New Orleans, comprise the arrivals—all with full cargoes.

The White Rose brought 400 tons. She discharged 25 tons here, the balance of her cargo being for Lawrenceburg and Louisville.

The Ohio Valley came in with 450 tons. She discharged 30 tons here, the balance being for Louisville. Pilots—Whitten and Spencer. The Valley returns to Pittsburgh Thursday.

The Paragon arrived with over 500 tons, including 2,000 kegs of nails, and 1,080 casks of rice. The Paragon returns to Pittsburgh to-morrow.

The underwriters of this city have contracted with Wm. Collins, for the hull of a submarine boat. Dumont builds the machinery, consisting of three tubular boilers, 46 inches in diameter, 18 feet long, the cylinders being 20 inches in diameter, with six feet stroke. The submarine will be ready by fall.

Capt. Shinkle last evening sold the White Rose to the United States Naval Department, for $14,500, deliverable on her return from Louisville.

The Silver Moon, from Memphis, passed Cairo with 350 bales of cotton, and is due here on Thursday.

Capt. Charley Coles, formerly of the Argyle, but more recently of the White River Mail Line, is among the Alice Dean's passengers due here to-day.

Captain Sam Mongomery has been in the city a day or two, purchasing barges for the Marine Brigade.

Capt. S. C. Farley is here superintending the construction of a light draught two hundred ton steamer for the Cincinnati and Kanawha River trade. She will be furnished in splendid style, and leave for the Kanawha on her first trip, the first week in April.

NASHVILLE.

The Cumberland is rising rapidly, with upward of twenty feet water on Harpeth Shoals. The weather last night indicated more rain.

Arrived—Yesterday, the Carrie, from Evansville; Baldwin, from Cairo, and Goody Friends, from Cincinnati.

Departed—Imperial, for St. Louis.

Business was, however, more active in the city, and several boats left the city wharf with fair cargoes. Captain Pink Varble took the Emperor, Lady Pike and Monsoon over the falls, the former drawing six and a half feet. Captain William Williams took Gunboat 34 over the falls. The St. Louis came in last evening from Cumberland River, on her way to Madison, to repair damages sustained by a collision with the Reindeer. The Government barge loaded with cars, which ran on to the rocks at the head of the falls January 1st, is again afloat, and will be hauled to the shore today. Launch of the R. S. Moore will take place from John Bruce's ship-yard on Monday. The boat is owned by Lans. Moore, Jos. Latimer and Jos. Singer, and is to run as a packet from here to Frankfort.

MEMPHIS.

Saturday was an extremely lively one on the levee; boats coming down were deeply laden, and those going out, especially below, were crowded to their utmost capacity. The weather was delightful.

Arrived: Rocket, from Vicksburg; Rose Hambleton, from White River; J. D. Perry and Arizonia, from St. Louis; Silver Moon, from Cincinnati. Departed: C. E. Hillman, for St. Louis; St. Patrick, for Louisville; De Arc, for Duvall's Bluff; Olive Branch, for New Orleans; Darling and Alice Dean, for Cincinnati, Rose Hambleton, for Vicksburg.

The Olive Branch came down yesterday, crowded with freight and passengers. She passed down Orleans ward in the evening.

The St. Patrick went up light. The military excitement affects travel somewhat.

The following boats are in port: Lady Lewis Adams, Belfast, Annie Jacobs, Silver Moon, White Cloud, J. D. Perry, Northerner, Mattie, and Arizonia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J S Liggett, 357 sks wheat; J Rhodes, 200 sks barley; L H Voight, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter; A Bauerline, 49 sks wheat; J Brownlee, 21 bxs soap; Spencer & McKay, 73 sks barley, J M Perkins, 1 lot mdse; B A Fahnestock, 2 rolls leather; W P Townsend, 4 csks rivets, 1 keg do, 4 csks wire, 15 bdls do; Flaceus, Fell & Co, 1 fleshing machine; J Gardner, 100 bbls flour; J A Caughey & Co, 122 empty bbls; Torrence & McGarr, 1 bx wine, 1 do drugs; R C Loomis, 1 car pig iron; Adams & Son, 1 car oil barrels; Beckham & Long, lot of merchandise; Bingham, Sturgeon & Co, 23 sks oats; Thomas L